

VOL. 70

NO. 5

textile bulletin

MAY • 1 • 1946

James T. Meador completes his valuable series on textile mill lighting with a description of the various types of fixtures in general use today. See Pages 26 and 28.

Not only different—

The patented and exclusive seamless gummed-cloth inner-lining of the SONOCO Cork Cot sets it apart from all other cork cots. . . . But—more expensive construction is not used just to be different. . . The

SONOCO COT

1, is easier to apply—2, adheres better to roll—3, retains uniform density and 4, eliminates blisters and elongation, all because of its exclusive construction.



SONOCO PRODUCTS Co.

HARTSVILLE
S. C.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 41

6 MILLION YARDS OF CLOTH PER WEEK

*now bleached faster,
at lower cost with*



**Mill after mill acclaims the stand-out
economy of this established process!**

THIS WEEK—and week after week—about 6 million yards of many different types of cloth are being bleached rapidly, uniformly, economically, *continuously*—to a predetermined whiteness—with Du Pont Continuous Peroxide Bleaching Systems!

Bleacheries all over the country find these Du Pont bleaching systems mean greater savings, more profits. They yield continuous production. They allow different types

of cloth to be run together. And they save steam, water, power, chemicals and labor.

STUDY FOR YOURSELF the benefits you can derive from such a bleaching system in your plant! Whatever your needs, a Du Pont bleaching system can be designed to meet them. Du Pont Technical Service Men are ready to help you plan for necessary equipment as supplied by leading manufacturers.



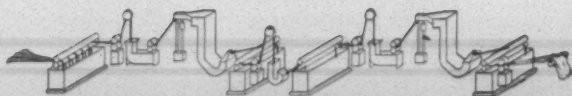
FREE! Write on your business letterhead for copy of our illustrated book, "Du Pont Continuous Peroxide Bleaching Systems." This book will show you the way to modern bleachery savings and profits. Just address: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Electrochemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT PEROXIDES



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY



FLOW DIAGRAM OF DU PONT CONTINUOUS ROPE SYSTEM.

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

4 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

TREATED

RCK

FLYERS

OVER 350,000 NOW IN USE

RCK Finish for flyers . . . introduced in 1942 . . . truly an infant in terms of years, but NOT in terms of achievement.

RCK Finish has so firmly established itself with the textile industry that it has climbed, in four years, to number one position in its field. From a handful of discerning mills who first tried RCK Finish on their flyers to over 200 highly pleased customers, RCK applications have doubled again and again, with one chain of mills now using over 30,000.

The fact that over 350,000 RCK Treated Flyers are now in use reflects

the superiority of this beautiful, glossy, black, rust-resisting finish.

Ideal takes no little pride in the fact that RCK has given mills a superior, longer-lasting flyer finish . . . has contributed greatly to eliminating eye strain, thus reducing employee fatigue.

On RCK's fourth Anniversary, Ideal pledges its customers that these high standards of workmanship and materials will be maintained. Past achievement is the promise of the future.



IDEAL MACHINE SHOPS

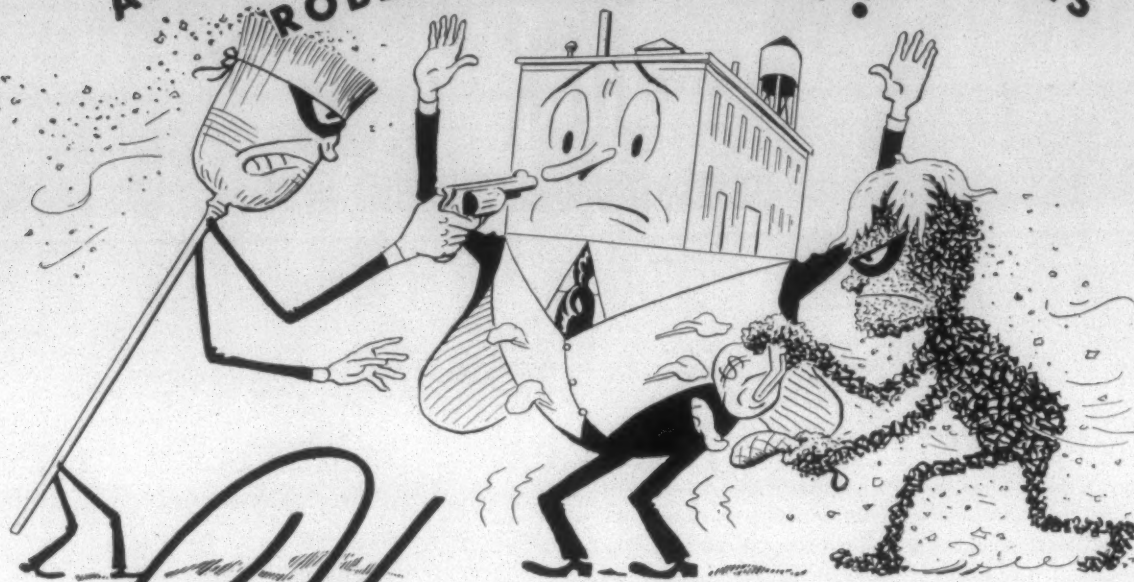
22nd YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO TEXTILE MILLS

BESSEMER CITY

NORTH CAROLINA

4TH
ANNIVERSARY

ARE YOUR WASTE ROOM PRACTICES
ROBBING YOUR MILL?



Here's how to find out!

INSPECT the contents of the bales you ship—then ask yourself this question, “Are these fibers clean and carefully packed, so that they will reach their destination in first-class condition?” If your answer is “yes”—you can be sure your waste room is an asset to your mill, doing its share to build profits for you.

If “no” is the answer—if your fiber bales are poorly handled and contaminated by sweepings and other foreign matter, you can be certain your

mill is being robbed through improper waste room practices. This is true, because cotton fibers that meet Rayco quality standards for uniformity and cleanliness are the ones that win and hold profitable customers for now and the future.

The progress which Rayco laboratory technicians and research staff are making in developing new outlets and wider markets for fibers assures that continued cooperation along these lines will create future profits for us all.

The RAILWAY SUPPLY & MFG. CO. and Affiliates

Specialists in Grading, Marketing and Processing Cotton Fibers

General Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio



Plants and
Sales Offices:

Cincinnati, Ohio
Franklin, Ohio
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Charlotte, N. C.
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RAYCO

**COTTON
FIBERS**

*Step in here
for a minute*



*...into C & K's
"Question and Answer Department"*

Through this door you enter C & K's Engineering Research and Design Department. This is a distinct domain, set apart from the main Engineering Department, in its own quarters. It has its own facilities, including the most modern testing equipment, recording oscillographs, the special high-speed camera (*designed and built by C & K engineers right in these rooms*)... and also one of this country's best-equipped, most complete machine shops and tool rooms for experimental work. Finally, Engineering Research and Design has its own staff... men picked for this special work on the basis of special and outstanding abilities.

And what does this work include? It is concerned chiefly with supplying the answers to questions asked by mill operating men in regard to different phases of loom operation. It probes suggestions for design-changes in loom parts and motions; deter-

mines definitely whether such changes are practical.

But that's not all. Concurrently with the problems of today, here are studied the problems of tomorrow. Here are tested and re-tested the new ideas, the bright and promising possibilities for new improvement on C & K Looms. And when a new idea does pass muster with the "Six*Sentries," then *your* weaveroom efficiency is always sure of a definite increase.

*Every Improvement-Idea for a C & K Loom must answer "YES" to one *or more* of these questions:

1. Does it increase Speed of Operation?
2. Does it increase Continuity of Operation?
3. Does it decrease the Work of the Operator?
4. Does it decrease Cost of Maintenance?
5. Does it improve Quality of Fabric?
6. Does it improve Appearance or Utility?

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • HARTFORD, CT.
Crompton & Knowles Jacquard & Supply Co.
Pawtucket, R. I.



between Today's Knowledge
and Tomorrow's Looms

To help increase "Take-Home Savings"

THE Treasury Department has published two new booklets to help you and your employees realize the utmost benefit from your Payroll Savings Plan—benefits proportioned to the extent your employees add to "take home savings" by buying and holding U. S. Savings Bonds.

"Peacetime Payroll Savings Plan" for key executives offers helpful suggestions on the conduct of the Payroll Savings Plan. In addition, it quotes leaders of Industry and Labor and their reasons for supporting the Plan.

"This Time It's For You" is for distribution to employees. It explains graphically how this convenient, easy thrift habit works. It suggests goals to save for and how much to set aside regularly in order to attain their objectives. If you have not received these two booklets, or desire additional quantities, communicate with your State Director of the Treasury Department's Savings Bond Division.

See your Payroll Savings Plan through to maintain your share in America's future. It is sound economics and a powerful force for good today—and tomorrow—as a safeguard for stability and a reserve of future purchasing power—money that is kept within your community.



The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

textile bulletin

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department and Advertising Council



QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT

Ste-Hed-Co

STAINLESS STEEL

FLAT HEDDLES & REEDS

have become most popular, and in many cases almost indispensable among mills weaving fabrics of acetate, nylon and combination yarns.

Manufacturers recognize the great value of

STAINLESS STEEL

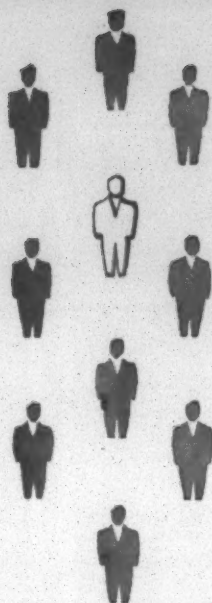
heddles and find them not only practical and successful but also the most economical. This is due to the non-adhesive nature of the stainless steel, granting a great saving of time and money in the cleaning of the harness.

Stainless steel reeds, combs and some warp preparation equipment are produced at our Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., and Montreal, Canada plants in large volume, and wherever used are receiving the highest endorsement.

Our Research Staff is continually experimenting under all conditions with fibres of every type, and claims that the day is not far off when even drop wires and other parts contacting the acetate fibres will be available to you.

If you are not informed on this modern means of lowering costs—increasing production—and improving quality—write us or consult one of our Field Engineers.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.
2100 W. Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 32, Pa.



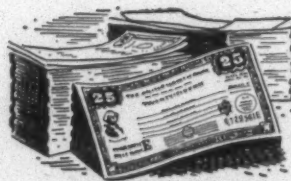
9 OUT OF 10

want

THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN
CONTINUED!

Thanks to the cooperation and encouragement of America's industrial executives, 85 million bond holders have bought U.S. Bonds in the greatest savings program in history. Employees who have purchased billions of dollars of these bonds during the war now want to continue monthly purchases of savings bonds. Specific evidence of this desire to continue saving for personal security and prosperity through the Payroll Savings Plan was recently revealed by a survey which disclosed that 90% wanted the Plan continued.

Every employer can write in his own set of reasons why the Payroll Savings Plan should be continued as a part of his personnel relations program, but the principal advantages are obvious:



A large reservoir of national savings; a strong and stable bulwark against inflation.

An "automatic" thrift habit for the worker; to increase contentment and satisfaction in his job.



An opportunity for the employee to maintain his "share in America" with the safest, easiest, most profitable investment he can make.

An opportunity for the returned veteran to share in the Payroll Plan's varied benefits.



Your employees will require little "selling" on the idea—they are accustomed to their monthly saving habit. With the Treasury Department's savings bond program now in peacetime operation, your partnership is again invited to continue this systematic, convenient means of contribution to a prosperous peacetime future.

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

textile bulletin

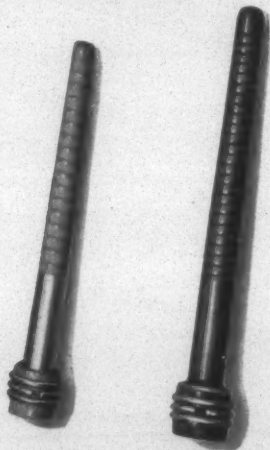
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AUTOMATIC QUILL WINDING calls for U S "Accent on Accuracy"

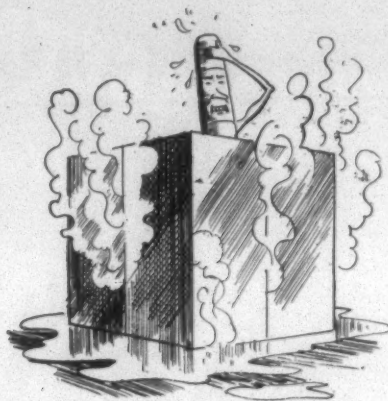
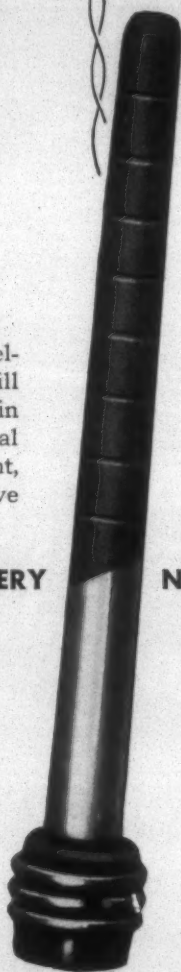


ANY MANUFACTURER of the newly developed high speed Automatic Quill Winders will tell you that bobbins dependably accurate in dimensions, weight, and balance are essential to the efficient operation of the equipment, because of the high spindle speed and sensitive controls involved.

U S BOBBINS MEASURE UP TO EVERY



THE SPECIAL ENAMEL FINISH that protects the wood in U S Automatic Loom Bobbins is applied in the U S plant, under modern scientific control. It provides a lasting shield against the effects of heat and moisture on dimensional accuracy, and assures dependable uniformity.



OLD BOBBINS suitable for previous equipment won't prove satisfactory. Deformation caused by heat and moisture will contribute to a rapid increase in waste, and seriously limit the high production that is possible with Automatic Quill Winders operating with proper type U S Bobbins.

NEW NEED IN RAYON PROCESSING



U S MAKES THE BOBBIN YOU WANT . . . to any specification. Talk to a U S representative before you set up your Automatic Quill Winders. He can help you with your needs for Bobbins, or for Shuttles, Rolls, or other U S products for processing any fiber.

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ACETATE RAYON!**
finished with

ARIPEL-FS
Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

**Has Excellent
Fastness to
Atmospheric Gases**

Yes, acetate rayon dyed fabrics treated with double-action ARIPEL-FS are remarkably resistant to the fading action of atmospheric gases as proven by the "Gas Chamber" test.

ARIPEL-FS is also an effective softener and therefore works two ways in a one bath treatment —

- Increases the gas-resistance of the color.
- Imparts a soft, smooth pleasing finish.

ARKANSAS CO. INC.

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals for over 40 Years
Newark, New Jersey

The Question of Cotton

THE Soviet Government is inaugurating an eight-year plan for large-scale development of cotton growing. The expansion of the Russian textile industry is creating a sharply increased demand for cotton, and it is planned to meet the need by greater production of the fiber in Uzbekistan, in Central Asia. The program calls for both an expansion of the area devoted to cotton and an intensification of cultivation.

The projected expansion of cotton production in Russia, and in some other foreign countries, accentuates the question of American policy with respect to cotton. It is a question of major economic importance for the United States. This country has been the world's leader in cotton production for many decades. In all but a few recent years, it has grown more cotton than all other countries combined. Formerly it supplied not only its own needs, but also a large part of the requirements of other countries. Up until about ten years ago, the United States normally exported more than half of its cotton crop. This was the largest item in our foreign trade.

In recent years the situation has changed, because of various factors. Before the war, cotton production in several other countries was on the increase, while in the United States it became necessary to curtail the crop because of large surpluses and low prices. Our cotton exports fell off for several years before the war; and when the conflict started they declined drastically because most of the foreign markets were shut off. Now the question is, should the United States attempt to regain its foreign markets for cotton, in competition with increasing production in other countries, which would mean an expanded yield at lower prices, or should it restrict its output largely in keeping with the domestic market in order to maintain the price?

It will be a difficult decision to make. The question has long been debated, and opinions are sharply divided. When the Russian program was first announced not long ago, some of the agricultural authorities in Washington promptly took the view that this would necessitate an expansion of American production. Other students of the ques-

tion, however, fear that greatly expanded production and sharp competition for foreign markets would subject our cotton farmers to the risk of unprofitable prices. That has been true all too often in the past.

Probably the best hope of American cotton lies in an expanding domestic consumption. There has been a large increase in consumption in this country in the last several years, and there is still greater potential market here at home, given a continuation of general prosperity.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

Fair Words

“OUR American system of free enterprise means simply this: Any man can work at any job he chooses. If he has enough capital he is free to set up any business he wants. Or workers and others can get capital by joining together and setting up a co-operative business. A worker is free to join a union and to bargain collectively for higher wages.

“Competition between business firms in a free market tends to bring profits to efficient managers who can produce the best products at the lowest price. This chance to make a profit by doing a better job than someone else has proved to be the most powerful incentive to a good management ever discovered. Workers have a strong incentive to co-operate with management and improve production because their unions can win them a share in the increased earnings. That is why free enterprise brings the highest level of efficiency and therefore the highest living standard.

“In a totalitarian state, the government dictates all policies. The government can tell an employer what to produce and a worker where he shall work. There is no chance to make a profit; the worker's union has no power to raise his wages. Security depends on keeping the favor of one's superior officer, and frequent purges are a sharp reminder that death or the concentration camp are the penalties for those who lose favor. This has been true both in Nazi Germany and Communist Russia. Utter ruthlessness on the part of the dictator government brings compliance, but it does not bring a high

level of productivity. Production per man-hour in the United States before the war was three times that of Soviet Russia.”

These remarkably far-sighted paragraphs come from *Labor's Monthly Survey*, an official organ of the American Federation of Labor. There can certainly be no quarrel with any of the sentiments expressed here. The unfortunate fact, however, is that much of organized labor sees fit to disregard this pronouncement.

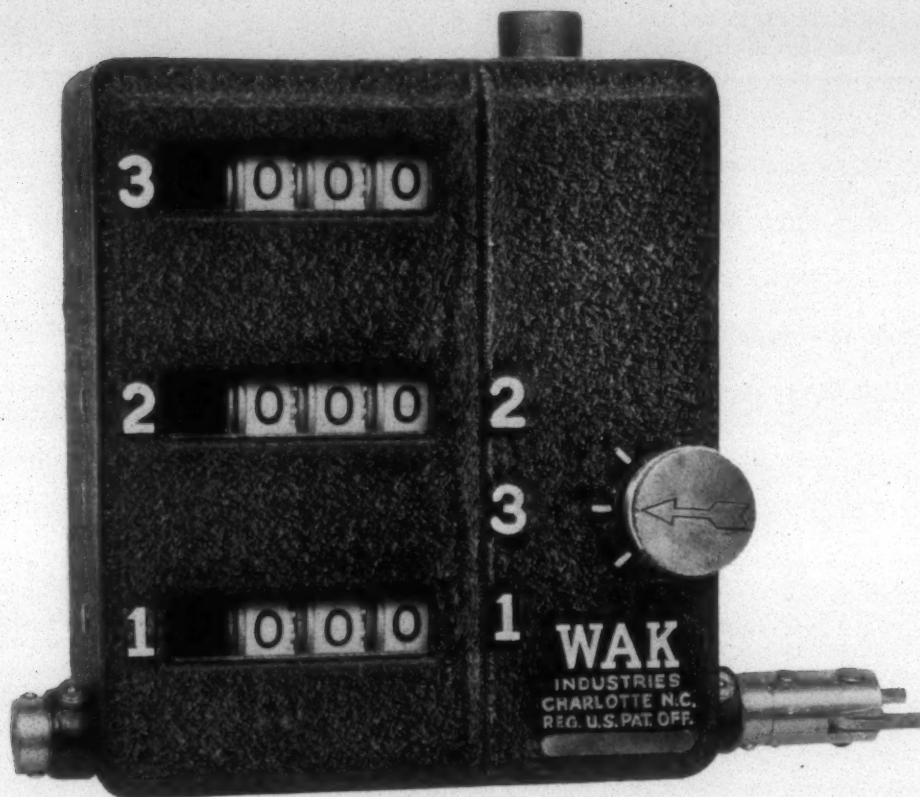
Free enterprise is the only possible means of maintaining our present high standard of living and improving it through the years. Labor realizes that; at least its responsible members do. Yet we find large segments of organized labor doing their utmost to destroy that system of free enterprise.

Labor wants wage increases. There's nothing abnormal, or even reprehensible about that. The working man's pay raise is the direct, tangible way that he thinks will improve his standard of living. But labor wants wage increases without price increases. It wants the manufacturer's income to remain static while it grabs a bigger slice of the pie. Labor proclaims it believes in free enterprise, but ignores the fact that if the manufacturer's chance for profit disappears his business will be neither free nor enterprise.

Labor decries totalitarianism, but apparently only as it immediately affects labor. If management collapsed completely, which it might well do if the inflationary effects of wages increases without price increases are carried to their logical conclusion, government will have to take over the functions of management. This will mean a totalitarian economy for the man who is willing to classify himself as labor as well as for the rest of us.

Labor praises competition, but how can there be competition without profits or losses? Why should a man strive to build a better mousetrap if he does not believe it will earn him more money than the old-fashioned one made by his competitor? The better mousetrap builder, when he finds labor demanding all of his increased profits left after taxes, will fold up and let the people go back to throwing rocks at the rodents. This isn't exactly conducive to a higher standard of living.—*Manufacturers Record*.

* **WAK**
HANK CLOCKS
 ARE
Rugged - Accurate - Dependable



(2/3 ACTUAL SIZE)

WE BUILD—

RESET AND NON-RESET

Single Hank Clocks
 Double Hank Clocks
 Triple Hank Clocks
 Single Pick Counters
 Double Pick Counters
 Triple Pick Counters
 Ratchet Counters
 Rotary Counters

Slasher Counters
 Tenter Counters
 Twister Counters
 Inspection Table Counters
 Sewing Machine Counters
 Yardage Counters
 Folding Machine Counters
 Special Counters

"YOU CAN COUNT ON **WAK** COUNTERS"

WAK INDUSTRIES
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

* T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE



Carter Heads Alabama Cotton Manufacturers

HOMER CARTER, manager of the Opelika (Ala.) plant of Pepperell Mfg. Co., was elected president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association at the closing session of its annual convention, April 19-20, at Biloxi, Miss. Mr. Carter succeeded L. Comer Jennings in that office. Claude M. Elrod, president of Boaz (Ala.) Mills, Inc., who had been treasurer, was made vice-president of the association. The Alabamians heard addresses delivered by Dr. W. P. Jacobs, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Retiring President Jennings, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama.

New directors elected include L. H. Roberts of Linen Thread Co., Inc., Anniston, Ala., Paul A. Redmond, Jr., president of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, and Thomas Cousins, general manager of Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City.

Dr. Jacobs urged the Alabama cotton industrialists to do all in their power to co-ordinate their thinking so as to meet the great problems ahead. He said that experiences have shown that, so far as influence is concerned, the industry is weak politically and otherwise, which makes the need for co-ordinated thinking greater. Each of the various state associations should regard the American Cotton Manufacturers Association as its agent in overcoming problems that are common to all, Dr. Jacobs emphasized.

Price control for the time being is to the best interests of the American public, declared Mr. Jennings in his annual report to the group. However, Mr. Jennings emphasized that the desired lull in government rules and regulations has not been realized and that what the business men of the country want is "government by law and not by bureaucratic interpretation." He "wished those who have attempted to rip American commerce apart would just humbly and thankfully follow the example business has set and give us better and better government at lower and lower cost."

The Office of Price Administration was charged by Dr. Murchison with being directly responsible for artificial scarcities, the result of long delays in the naming of promised or expected price increases. The president of the Cotton-Textile Institute urged that "for that reason more than any other, O.P.A. must mend its ways, or it should be eliminated beyond any question whatever. It is really changing the character of our economic system, forcing into trade practice devious ways never heard of in the transmission of goods from the factory to the consumer. When this is called to the attention of O.P.A. they merely shrug their shoulders and take no action. . . .

"The O.P.A., intentionally or not, has been creating a

condition of artificial scarcities. They have contributed also to a retarded production, about which there has been much said. But there hasn't been much talk about the way O.P.A. aided a condition of artificial scarcity, and encouraged people to hold back goods."

The association went on record, through adoption of a resolution, condemning the Department of Agriculture's War Food Order 145, which, it insists, aggravates the shortage of corn starch, already one of the major problems confronting the textile industry. This order also was condemned as promulgating new cotton standards lower than those now in effect. Another resolution adopted by the cotton industrialists expressed the gratitude of the association to Sen. John Bankhead of Alabama for providing outstanding leadership and having performed a splendid service to the cotton farmer.

Governor Sparks, the principal speaker at the banquet of the association, stressed the labor question, and the importance that both labor and management must recognize their responsibilities. If Alabama is to develop industrially, then it must face the problems of such cities as Chicago, Detroit and New York, where they are facing a chaotic labor situation, said the governor, and be ready to meet such problems. We are today in an era of mass relationships, and collective bargaining is a general right, he added. He urged that the law should hold both parties to a labor agreement, as well as any other agreement, to the fulfillment of the contract.

As a convention aside, Dr. Murchison quoted Harry L. Bailey, one of the delegation of three which has just returned from a government mission to Japan, as saying that it will be many years, if ever, before Japan is again anywhere nearly as strong in the cotton textile industry competitively as she was before the war. In his conversation with Mr. Bailey, Dr. Murchison was told that Japan now had only about 1,500,000 spindles active, though it was expected that by January, 1947, this number would increase to about 3,000,000, the lapse of time being necessary for repair work. During 1947, a further slow increase to about 3,500,000 is expected, at which figure the Jap capacity is expected to remain several years.

Japan will pay U. S. Commercial Corp., a subsidiary of C.C.C., which will supply most of the cotton, on the basis of our ten-spot market average, plus cost of handling. Processing will be under supervision of MacArthur's G.H.Q. and the product will be exported to the Pacific and other areas of most acute shortage in order to pay for the cotton. The cotton goods exports will be sold at a price the same as export ceiling in the United States, plus shipping cost.

Fire Hazards In Textile Mills

By O. F. DAVENPORT, Factory Mutual Insurance Co., Charlotte

—Before South Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association—

OUR purpose in insuring textile plants is not particularly to make money but to insure your continuance in operation without interruption. Since your primary interest is production and fire safety is absolutely essential to continued production, it is easy to see that we have a common goal.

Let's talk for a minute about the frequency of fires in cotton mills. Most of you are under the impression, I suppose, that you have a pretty good rating as a fire risk, but as a matter of fact fires occur more frequently in cotton mills than in any other industry. On a comparative basis with other industries, therefore, you are at the bottom of the list. To illustrate this point, approximately 66 per cent of all cotton mills insured by the Factory Mutual Companies have fires for which they file claims with the insurance company; on the other hand, only 15 per cent of all classes of risks insured in the Factory Mutuals have fires. That 15 per cent includes the cotton mills along with all other classes insured. So, if the cotton mills were considered separately and all other classes of risks considered separately, we would find that only about ten per cent of the other classes of risks report fires.

There are many causes of fires in textile plants; I could name probably 200 or more. But I think if I should enumerate a lot of causes you would promptly forget them, whereas you will probably remember that about 90 per cent of them can be placed in three groups.

Lubrication and Maintenance

The first, and probably as important as any, is improper lubrication and maintenance of machinery. About one-third of all the fires that we take claims on are due entirely to improper lubrication—improper lubrication with proper lubricants or using the wrong oils. Now, I am not here to sell any oils or to put in a good word for any oil company, but I do believe there is a lot of work that could be done in the plants in the way of lubrication service that not only would save you a lot of money but would stop about a third of all fires we have.

The lubrication problem in the cotton mill is greater than in any other industry. I have visited a lot of plants, and I know I have never seen anywhere else the high-speed machinery that you have in the cotton mill. Along with this high-speed machinery you have more highly combustible lint and fibers to be ignited by hot surfaces and sparks. If you get a spark anywhere you have a fire, because there is always lint in the air. I do not know how I would handle the lubrication problem in a cotton mill. While I have some ideas, they might not be practical. But I do feel that I would take advantage of the oil companies' services when they offer to make a free survey of your needs. I should think, too, that it would be a good idea to have the lubrication of a textile plant under one man. It is a big job

and costs you a lot of money. A well trained lubricating engineer could, I believe, save many times his yearly salary by reducing oil and maintenance costs. If I were a mill manager I would employ such a man and put him in full charge of the lubrication of all machinery. He would be responsible for the purchase and application of all lubricants. The oilers would work directly under him, while he would work with the major oil companies to obtain the benefit of their engineering and research service. A mill having such a lubrication engineer would use less oil; it would take less electrical power to operate the plant; and the cost for replacement parts and for maintenance would be less. The machinery and floors would be cleaner, and there would be fewer seconds due to oil spots.

Electrical Equipment

Another third of all cotton mill fires results from defective electrical equipment. The defect may be the result of an improper installation or due to the lack of good electrical maintenance. The most frequent offenders are broken connections between motors and switches on individual drives at spinning frames, looms, etc. If all installations were made in accordance with the National Electrical Code and maintained in first-class condition we should not have any electrical fires, but unfortunately that is not the case. Most of the connections of which I spoke are made with flexible metallic conduit and are secured at the switch and the motors with metal connectors. Due to vibration, these connections finally work loose and in the loose position are free to rub and chafe the insulation on the wires until the bare copper is reached. Then arcing occurs, and immediately you have a fire. That trouble can be overcome only by constant supervision and constant maintenance. We believe that these connections can be improved and that the oil-resistant, rubber-covered type cable, with the connections properly made, is far superior to the ordinary wiring pulled in flexible metallic conduit. It is a little more subject to mechanical injury but has the advantage of being able to take a lot of abuse from vibration. It has been put through several million vibration tests, and nothing has happened. So on new installations we are recommending that this type of connection be used.

Unsupported drop cords which pull out of their fastenings are another cause of fires. These drop cords are often damaged when overhead lint is brushed down or blown down by compressed air. Mills having this type of lighting installations should be constantly on guard to prevent fire losses from this cause. A proper installation calls for the drop cords to be installed in conduit for proper support of the light fixture and shade. Another common electrical cause of fires is the arcing which frequently occurs in fuse boxes when the fuse boxes are left open or the knock-out plugs are left out. The result is that the boxes accumulate

impart economical, effective

WATER REPELLENCE

with

PARAMUL 115



PARAMUL** 115 is an aqueous emulsion of wax and aluminum salts that is now widely used by textile manufacturers to impart water repellency and stain resistance to fabrics. It is equally suitable for treating cotton, rayon, linen and wool fabrics for outer wear as well as equipment purposes. The resultant finish is odorless and harmless to skin or fabric.

Easy and economical to use, PARAMUL 115 is stable over a wide range of temperatures from freezing to tropical conditions. It is safely stored without breaking down over long periods of time.

Investigate PARAMUL 115 today and find out how this war-proved water repellent can serve your merchandise and customers. Our technical staff and research laboratories are at your disposal to help you achieve the best results in imparting water repellency and stain resistance to your fabrics.

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Among Cyanamid Products for the Textile Industry Are...

Penetrants • Softeners • Finishes • Sizing Compounds • DECERESOL® OT Wetting Agents

PARAMUL** 115 Water Repellent, and other Specialties and Heavy Chemicals.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**Trade-mark

considerable lint, and the burning lint falls through the openings and ignites surrounding combustibles.

Broken electric light bulbs are another cause of fires in cotton storage bins, etc. When a high wattage incandescent lamp is broken over such highly combustible occupancies as lap storage, cotton in the opener room, picker hoppers, cards, etc., a fire generally occurs, due to the hot filament. We have records of several very bad fires recently, where lights were broken over lap storage. The only way to guard against this hazard is not to locate lights directly over cotton laps, baled cotton, etc. But you need light, of course, so our next suggestion is to use vaporproof or dustproof globes. We are now recommending such equipment in opener and picker rooms. The term "vaporproof," incidentally, might be confusing to some of you, inasmuch as there are no vapors in opener and picker rooms. Actually the National Electrical Code, if strictly interpreted, would call for dust-tight fixtures at these locations, but we know that the vaporproof fixtures are equally effective and cost only about half as much. Fires due to electrical causes can be stopped or greatly reduced with good installation and maintenance, but you can not make any headway by waiting for the fire to occur and then repairing the faults afterwards. All electrical equipment should be inspected and necessary repairs made at frequent intervals.

Foreign Material

Another third of our fires is to be attributed to foreign material, to which most opening and picker room fires are attributed. Frankly, I think it is overplayed and that a good part of the opening and picker room fires is from other causes such as those previously discussed. There is no doubt, however, that foreign material is one of the main causes of opening and picker room fires, and it cannot be passed over lightly. I think you will be interested in a little study we have made during the last two years on such fires. We did not believe they were all caused by foreign material. If they were it would be very easy to put in a magnetic separator and get it all out. I have prepared four charts which should be of general interest to you and which will show you graphically how the opening and picker room fire losses stand out like a sore thumb.

Chart No. 1 shows a breakdown in percentages of the insurance value of an average cotton mill. This information was taken from the appraisal sheets of several average mills and averaged up, with the results indicated. Please note that opening and picker rooms represent only 31/2 per cent of the total insurance value of an average mill.

CHART NO. 1

Approximate insurance value each department in percentages

	Pct.
Total	100
Warehouses	14
Opening-Picking	3.5
Carding	22.5
Spinning	27.5
Weaving	24.5
Other items	8

Chart No. 2 shows the number of cotton mill fires from 1935 to 1944. This represents a total of 6,335 fires. These are reported fires on which claims were made, and it is probably a fact that an equal number of unreported fires occurred. Only 149, representing 2.3 per cent of the total, occurred in cotton warehouses; whereas nearly half of all the fires reported, 3,106, occurred in opening and picker

rooms. This represents 49 per cent of the total number of fires. The weave room, probably to your surprise, is second only to the opening and picker room as a fire producer. Out of the total of 6,335 fires, 1,411 or 22.2 per cent occurred in the weave room. On subsequent charts I shall point out that the loss per fire in the weave room is rather low, on the average. Any occupancy that produces about one-quarter of all fires, however, will certainly bear very strict attention. As we progress to the next chart and begin to talk dollars and cents, it should be kept in mind that our primary interest is reduction of the total number of fires. Jacquard weaving shows up as very good with reference to the total number of fires, which is undoubtedly due to the fact that relatively speaking there is very little jacquard weaving. On the next chart, however, you will see that the loss per fire in jacquard weaving is very high.

CHART NO. 2
Cotton Mill Fire Record, 1935-44
Number of Fires

	No.	Pct.
Total number of fires	6,335	
Cotton warehouses	149	2.3
Opening-Picking	3,106	49
Carding	490	7.8
Spinning	770	12.2
Weaving	1,411	22.2
Jacquard weaving	175	2.8
Cloth and yarn storage	68	1.1
Waste storage	166	2.6

Chart No. 3 shows the amount of loss in dollars for the same period as covered under Chart No. 2, namely, 1935 to 1944. Over this period we paid to cotton mills insured in the Factory Mutuals \$2,283,100, not including one or two catastrophic losses which if used might distort the picture. Briefly, we paid out this large sum of money to policy holders for the run-of-the-mill fires which separately seemed insignificant but collectively represent real money.

CHART NO. 3
Cotton Mill Fire Record, 1935-1944
Amount of Loss in Dollars
Pct.

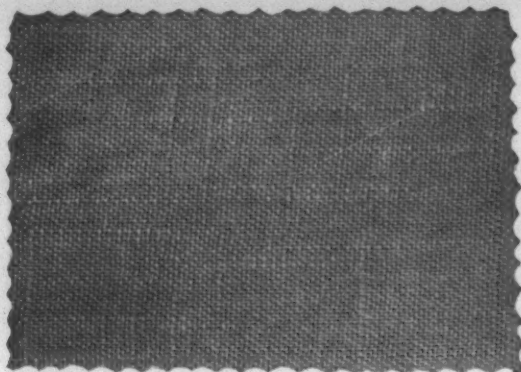
	100	\$2,283,100	
	Pct. of Total	Amount	Average Loss
Total			
Cotton warehouse	20	\$461,600	\$3,095
Opening-Picking	35.4	807,300	260
Carding	6.7	152,300	311
Spinning	7.1	161,500	210
Weaving	5.6	128,000	91
Jacquard weaving	6.7	153,000	857
Cloth and yarn storage	8	183,300	2,700
Waste storage	10.5	232,300	1,401

Note the amount paid on claims arising from fires in cotton warehouses, and you can quickly appreciate why it is important not to have any fires here. Although only 2.3 per cent of the number of fires occurred in cotton warehouses, the loss of \$461,000 represents 20.2 per cent of the total loss. Over a period studied, the average loss is \$3,095 per fire. If there were no cotton warehouse fires, your insurance cost would be 20 per cent less.

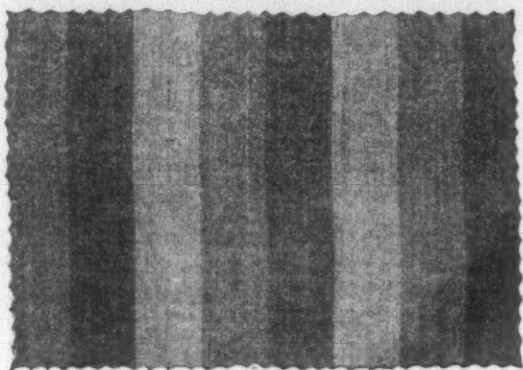
The opening and picker room comes next; and you will note that we paid \$807,300 for fire losses in this occupancy, representing 35.4 per cent of the total amount paid out. You can therefore readily see that opening and picker rooms not only produce the greatest number of fires but that the over-all loss record in dollars is very bad. This is in spite of the fact that the value represented in these departments is only 3.5 per cent of the total value of the



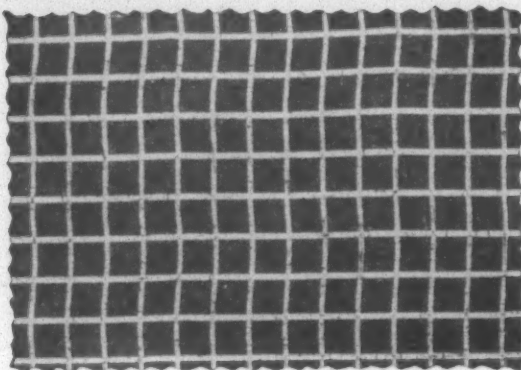
SYNTHETIC PRINT CLOTH 62 x 50 20/1 Warp and Filling



SYNTHETIC SUITING 30 x 23 32/1 Cotton Warp 8/1 Rayon Filling

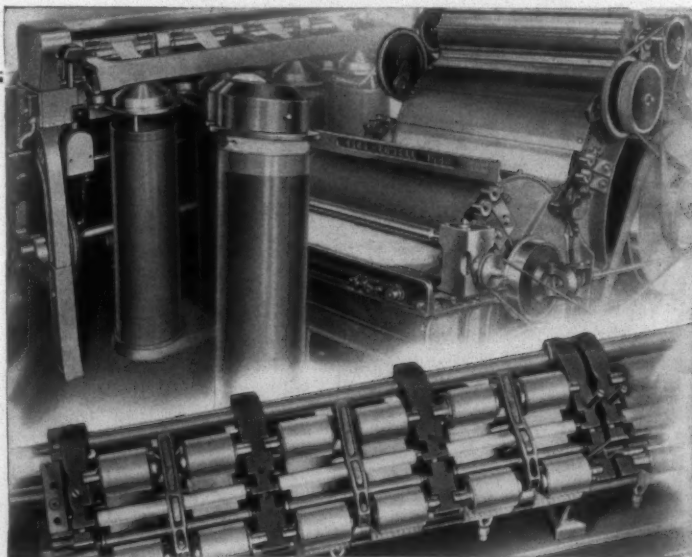


WOVEN SUITING 42 x 38 24/2 Warp and Filling



DECORATIVE FABRIC 52 x 40 20/1 Warp and Filling

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[*A few simple changes will convert this equipment to cotton processing]

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plant. If there were no opening and picker room fires your insurance cost would be 35 per cent less and you would begin to compare favorably with other classes of insured risks.

The amount of loss in the card room is 5.7 per cent of the total, representing \$152,300. The loss record in the spinning room compares favorably with that in the card room, although it is a little higher. Here the \$161,500 paid out represents 7.1 per cent of the total. The total amount paid out for weave room fires is \$128,000, or 5.6 per cent of the total. Please note that for jacquard weaving, although there are very few fires due to the fact that there is very little weaving, we paid \$153,000 or 6.7 per cent of the total. As you see from the chart, a jacquard loom fire usually causes about ten times the average loss of an ordinary-loom fire.

Cloth and yarn storage represents eight per cent of the total, or \$183,000. Waste storage and handling stands out in a rather unfavorable light on this chart. This is because many waste houses are not properly protected, some being entirely without sprinklers, and when a loss occurs it is usually a total or near total loss.

Chart No. 4 shows the loss ratio in reference to the value of each department. Some of those that show rather low would assume their relative positions were it not for the extremely bad loss ratio of the opening and picker rooms. In other words, if the opening and picker rooms had only 3.5 per cent of the losses, which actually is their rightful quota based on values, then the other figures would assume their correct relative positions.

CHART NO. 4		Amount Loss
Loss Ratio by Departments		Insurance Value
		Pct.
		100
Warehouses		145
Opening-Picking	1012	
Carding		30
Spinning		26
Weaving		23

For the purpose of this discussion I think we can disregard everything except the opening and picker rooms, and I call your attention to the loss ratio of 1,012 per cent. So you see the opening and picker room is where the large loss occurs and where you could make a saving on your insurance by cutting down that loss. About two years ago we made a study. We sent out inspectors with questionnaires, and you co-operated with us by helping to fill them out.

STRAIGHT OR MIXED?

Westerners must consume huge quantities of liquor, if a recent letter to H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co. at Philadelphia, Pa., serves as an example. A Sheridan, Wyo., bar supply dealer wants to distribute the Butterworth "jigger" of which he has heard so much. The Butterworth "jigger" is a dyeing machine with a capacity of 150 gallons. It would be a very surprised cowboy who received that "shot."

"If you can sell Butterworth jiggers to the bars in Wyoming," writes John H. S. Spencer of Butterworth, "we might also call your attention to the fact that we make back-washers and squeezers. Their use until now has been limited to textile mills."

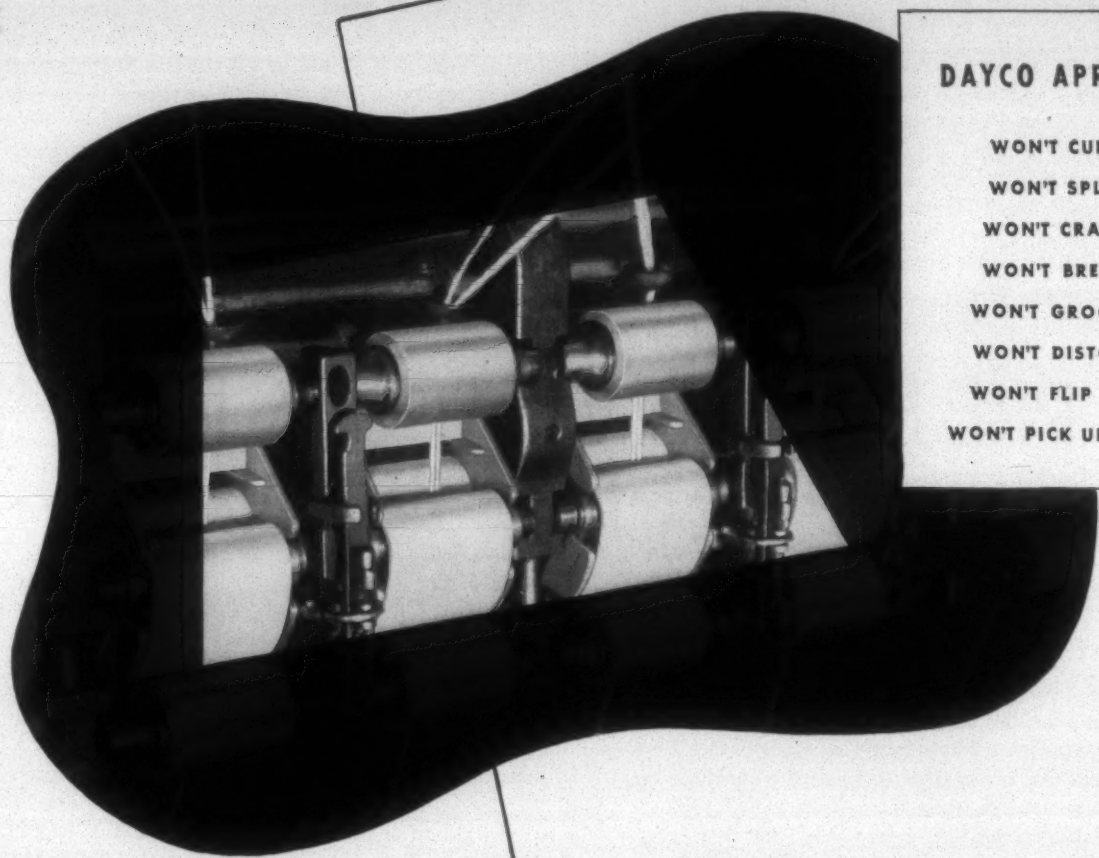
They covered everything—type of cotton run, amount of cotton per opener line, arrangement, make and type of all equipment, speed of equipment, hours of operation, type of help, electrical equipment, oiling schedule, maintenance, and many other important items. It was, in fact, a complete, detailed story of each opener and picker room. One of these was filled out by an inspector for every Factory Mutual-insured cotton mill in the South. With the amount of loss at each mill and a detailed layout and other pertinent information on each plant we had a complete story, so that a real study could be made. In other words, we already knew who the bad actors were and we had enough information to find out why. We could put our fingers on a lot of causes that we did not know about before. Before, we would go in and walk around and look wise, and if the wiring was not falling down and everything was fairly clean we would say it was all right.

Regardless of the fine work that has been done in other fields, the opening and picker rooms have been left relatively untouched. In the Chrysler plant, for example, there is one oven that cost two or three thousand dollars. Our field inspectors could tell Mr. Chrysler that if he does not observe certain rules and does not observe certain precautions he will have a lot of trouble. On the other hand, we had no idea about the effect of overloading of opening and picker room machinery. It meant nothing to us if a mill ran 500 pounds of cotton per hour per opener line or 2,000 pounds of cotton per hour per opener line. The results of our studies were not very startling. We did not think they would be, but we found out a few things which I should like to tell you about. For example, mills which have had a survey by a reliable oil company have 15 per cent fewer fires than the average. That is interesting. Opening and picker rooms that are humidified have quite a few fires below the normal. Their percentage is very good. It is almost too good to mention; it is only one-third of the normal. We do not know how conclusive those results are, because only a few are humidified; but we do believe that humidification has some effect on the fire losses. I believe the majority of the operators are opposed to it because it does not permit fluffing of the cotton, but from the fire prevention standpoint it is a good thing.

Another thing we found out about is blending. We used to go in and, when we found 200 bales of cotton, recommend that it be reduced to a minimum. The superintendent would say: "We have done that; 200 is the minimum." From the results of this study we have found that many of the best mills in the South are blending from six bales per hopper—mills that are doing fine work. So if you want to blend from 30 bales you should have five blenders. We feel that the minimum is six bales per blender, so if we go into an opening room and find six blenders and from 90 to 100 bales of cotton we are likely to suggest that the operator at least give consideration to these findings and get along with fewer bales.

We also found that mills that run with their blending hoppers over two-thirds full have more fires, because additional loading creates chokes and causes extensive wrapping of cotton around bearings. Running vertical openers at very high speed will cause more fires. If you run a vertical opener at over 800 r.p.m. the risk is increased. The speed of the horizontal cleaner has the same influence. If the horizontal cleaner is run at over 550 r.p.m. the fire loss goes up. The speed of the centrif-air machine should be

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unaffected by hard ends and their drafting qualities remain constant. They are held to a tolerance of .004 inches in thickness. These are all reasons why Dayco Aprons give 10% more uniform yarn.

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between 400 and 500 r.p.m. If you go above that you have more fires. I believe those speeds are about the recommended speeds of the manufacturers. We did not go to the manufacturers because we wanted to find out what was actually happening.

The amount of cotton handled per line per hour has a direct effect. The number of fires increases in direct proportion with the loads handled up to 1,000 pounds per line. Above 1,000 pounds per line the losses increase sharply in number and amount of loss. We found one or two cases, where mills were running over 2,000 per hour per opening line but had very good records. We looked into that and found it due to an excellent maintenance program.

Another cause of fires is running reworkable waste, as we had always suspected. A way to get around that is to run the waste through a garneting machine, which breaks it up into staple lengths. Most of the mills do not like that, because it adds an extra operation. I asked one man what he thought about it, and he said he liked it very much, because if he did not do it he always had to be putting out fires. Some mills follow the procedure of returning the sliver waste direct to the opener or picker lines,

and their fire losses are above those of the mills with garneting machines. The second best method is to return the waste direct to the line in the picker room. The worst method, so far as fire is concerned, is to take it back to the opener room and feed it in with your cotton. The long sliver has a chance to wrap around the bearings of the various cleaning machines. There is probably a lot to be said about that from your point of view; but I should think that putting it back in the picker room, which is the second best method, is to be desired, because you do not have to transport it back to the opening room.

We believe that in order to remove most of the foreign material—that is, scrap metal and ferrous material—from the opening lines each should be provided with some kind of magnetic separator. At the time we made this study there were only a few magnetic separators installed. They are not a cure-all, but they will help. There are two types, the permanent magnet and the electro magnet. We were very much opposed to the permanent magnets at first because we did not think they had the power; but we think now if they are put in properly, in pairs, they will do a pretty good job.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TESTS

— As Explained to the South Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association —

By JOHN A. REAGAN, JR., Vocational Director
Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

A GREAT many industrialists are skeptical about the use of pre-employment tests because they are hesitant to change their present employment procedures which have been reasonably satisfactory to new methods that have not been thoroughly tried. That skepticism is justified, because too many times the tests have been used to replace the original employment procedure, and that is wrong. There are no tests of any nature to replace the regular employment procedure; they are designed to supplement it. I want to stress that point. The tests are merely one factor in deciding upon the applicant. They are to be used to supplement the present employment procedure and not to replace it.

There are three types of tests used to supplement employment procedures. They are: (1) **APTITUDE TESTS**, which are used to determine whether an individual has the capacity or ability to learn a job if he is given adequate training. (2) **ACHIEVEMENT TESTS**, which measure how well the individual can do the job or what he knows about it at the time the testing is being done. (3) **DEXTERITY TESTS**. These tests differ from the ability and achievement tests. Through dexterity tests the finger and manual dexterity, as well as muscular co-ordination, is revealed much more accurately than with any other procedure.

At Sonoco, we use all three types of these tests. Before getting into discussion of the testing program I think it would be better to tell you something about the products that Sonoco manufactures, because I think this knowledge will give you a better understanding of the type of work our employees do and how we use the tests in selecting

them. As most of you already know, we manufacture carriers for the textile industry. These include cones and tubes, roving cans, cots, underclearer rollers, and other items, including containers, all out of paper.

In the manufacture of cones and some tubes it is necessary that the worker use his hands to an unusual degree. The actual winding of practically all of the cones and tubes is done by machine, but we do have some special orders for hand-wound cones and tubes; and the hands are used considerably in the finishing processes on these articles, both hand-made and machine-made.

The job of cone racking, for instance, requires a person with a high degree of manual dexterity, as the rate of production is high. It is necessary that the worker place the cones on a continually moving drying rack by hand. Many other operations in our plant require skill in using the hands. These would include work on the grinders, where the cones receive their velvet surface; in the Duco department, where they have the noses tipped; in the tube departments, where the tubes are cut and perforated; in the drug can department, where the containers are assembled; and other operations throughout the entire plant. In the assembly of the drug cans and containers the employee has to put the parts together fast, as the belt runs by, so we must know a good deal about the person's dexterity.

We build much of our machinery and are constantly experimenting with new machines. Since it is necessary to have a fairly large maintenance group, naturally we have quite a number of machinists. We use our aptitude and maintenance tests in selecting a machinist just as we do in

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and entirely satisfactory in
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*Quoted from a textile manufacturers' letter.

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"Our laboratory reports your sodium sulphide produced the following results: % of insoluble material—.0006; % of sodium sulphide—60.88; sodium thiosulfate—NONE; Fe ppm—4."

—A Southern Rayon Manufacturer.

"We have found that the iron content was below .0015% and the sodium sulphide content above 60%."

—A Midwest Leather Manufacturer.

"We find the sulphide to be very uniform, light colored flakes, and our laboratory reports sodium sulphide as 61.9% and a very good material."

—A Midwest Leather Manufacturer.

"We examined the Sodium Sulphide for metallic impurities by means of the Spectrograph, which showed it to be remarkably free from the metallic impurities which would normally be expected to be present."

—An Eastern Rayon Manufacturer.

"We have made laboratory dyeings using your Sodium Sulphide Flakes and find it to be satisfactory in every respect."

—A Southern Rayon Manufacturer.

"We believe that you are quite correct in your assumption that this is an exceptionally high quality product."

—An Eastern Leather Manufacturer.

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selecting a worker for one of the manufacturing departments or for a stenographer or clerk for the offices.

We have an education standard of fifth grade or better for production workers and general labor employees. If the applicant did not finish high school but did get through the fifth grade, or further up, to one year in high school, he is given one aptitude test and one dexterity test. The aptitude or intelligence test consists of 50 questions pertaining to memory, numbers, vocabulary, spatial perception, and reasoning. These questions are not too difficult. In grading the tests each part (that is, memory, numbers, etc.) is graded separately, and the various subjects can be taken into consideration as they are related to the job the applicant will do if accepted. The applicant is given 12 minutes in which to complete his answers to these 50 questions, and a passable grade is 40 to 50.



Next, the applicant is given a dexterity test. Discs are removed from pegs on a board and placed in a tray beside the board. First the applicant places ten discs on each of the ten pegs, one at a time, using his left hand only. He is timed and a record made of the time. The discs are then removed from the pegs, and we ask him to repeat the operation with his right hand, again timing him. After this is completed, the discs are again removed from the pegs to the tray, which is placed at the top of the board. The applicant then places the discs on the pegs, using both hands simultaneously, and a record is made of that time. In the last trial the applicant uses both hands alternately. After he has finished, the time required to complete each of the operations is added and the total applied to a percentile table. The percentile standards have been arrived at by giving the test to present workers of known ability in various kinds of work. In this dexterity test we endeavor to determine how quickly a man moves his fingers, his manual dexterity and muscular co-ordination. For the worker who is constantly picking up cones and placing them on a rack on a machine or is assembling drug cans this is very valuable knowledge for us. We have proven that anyone who is able to place these discs on the pegs in less than eight minutes has an excellent dexterity, from eight to ten, a good dexterity, and over ten, a poor dexterity.

If the applicant has had more than two years of high school, then he is given a basic employment test. This test contains 100 problems having to do again with memory, numbers, vocabulary, spatial perception, and reasoning. The questions are a little more difficult than those in the Basic B Test. There are no catch questions. The standards for this test, as well as the Basic B, are arrived at by giving the tests to workers of known ability. Usually an acceptable grade is about 50 or 60.

An applicant might fail completely on some phase of the test; that is, he might fail completely on vocabulary but have good grades on memory and reasoning. The failure on one or two does not necessarily disqualify him, as we use the total score; but it is possible to use this test if you have a job classification that requires an applicant to be good in any of these subjects.

To all applicants for work of a mechanical nature we give either the Basic B or Basic Employment Test, depending on their education, two or three written mechanical achievement tests, the number depending on their past experience, and one mechanical assembly test. In the Basic Employment Test we hope to obtain general intelligence and aptitude information, and in the other three written tests we hope to gain the actual knowledge that the man has of machines, tools, parts, etc.

Stenquist Test I is the easiest of the three achievement tests and consists entirely of associating objects or parts. For instance, the man is given the sheet and asked to tell which object in one section is associated with an object in another section. Stenquist II has one exercise in which the applicant must associate parts and one exercise in which general questions are asked concerning the workings of several machines, and the third exercise consists of identifying parts and of knowledge of operation of a simple boom or crane. The Stenquist Tests are the oldest and perhaps the best tests to determine an applicant's familiarity with machine shops and mechanical objects. In the Stenquist II the questions are about gear mechanisms of machines, for instance, where the gears go, where the air current comes from, etc.

If the man has had a little more experience we use a third mechanical test, which is called the O'Rourke Test. This is a little more difficult than the other two mentioned but very much like them, and it has many good uses. We hope to gain practically the same knowledge from this test that we do from the Stenquist I and II, but it is used mainly for those who are advanced in mechanical experience.

Recently we had an applicant for a job as machinist who, according to his statements, had had considerable previous experience in mechanical work and had worked in several large shops. It so happened that he was from a different section of the country, and it was impossible to verify his references immediately. We were in need of a good machinist, and therefore to check his statements we attempted to give him the achievement tests. From those tests we learned that the applicant had apparently misrepresented the facts on his application, for he could not answer the simplest questions pertaining to mechanics or mechanical objects. We proved by the achievement tests that the applicant did not have the experience as a machinist that he had told us he had. Other factors were considered, and the applicant was not given the job.

The mechanical assembly test, which was compiled by one of our men now in service, consists of ten items such as a spark plug, a bicycle bell, a three-way plug, and a clothes pin. When the applicant gets this box, the items are torn apart, the parts of each one being in a compartment separate from the others. The applicant is told that he will have 20 minutes in which to assemble the articles. The only tool necessary is a small screw driver. After the 20 minutes has passed the applicant is graded on the assembly. Each one of the items has a different value, usually depending upon the number of parts that it takes to make the item complete. In the event that the applicant does not put the item together correctly, one point is deducted for each part that he leaves out and for each part that is put in incorrectly. The total score is added and applied to a percentile table. The standards were set by giving the same test to good employees with experience in this type of work, machinists



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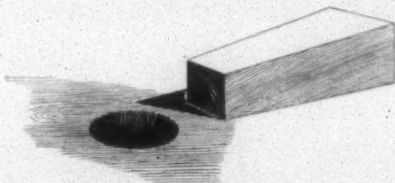
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and men who have mechanical ability and have proved it on the job.

The mechanical assembly test is a good measuring scale, although there is one criticism of it. Some feel that certain applicants are more familiar with the items to be assembled than others are and that therefore the test determines their familiarity with the objects rather than their mechanical aptness. But the fact remains that the test has proved itself to be a serviceable measuring scale.

We also have a set of aptitude and achievement tests for our stenographers and clerks. If the applicant knows shorthand and is applying for a job where that is used we give her the complete standard Stenogauge Tests. These are achievement tests, consisting of dictation, transcription and spelling. If the applicant does not know shorthand but will have to type, she is given a typing test instead of the dictation test. The test is then graded, and a percentage of accuracy is arrived at through use of the manual which accompanies the Stenogauge Tests. This figure and the score made on dictation, typing and spelling are added together to get the total number of points, which total is then applied to a chart to arrive at the rank of the applicant. This is a standard chart. The rank standard for our company, however, is obtained by giving the test to experienced workers and arriving at an average.



We also give to these applicants a test called Clerical D, in which four subjects are covered: verifying, extending, checking and classifying correspondence. This is a combination test. By using this test we feel that we can determine from the percentage of accuracy of the questions answered whether or not an applicant is adapted to or experienced in such things as verifying, extending, checking or classifying correspondence. Young and inexperienced applicants, of course, do not make a high grade; and allowances are made for this.

Another test that we give to our applicants for stenographic or clerical work—a rather interesting little test—is an Interest Analysis Test. There is no time limit on this, and we request the applicant to answer all questions truthfully and believe they usually do. There are no right or wrong answers to the questions. We ask the applicants to answer them frankly and not take too much time, because if they do they might change their minds. We tell them there are no grades on it and it will not determine whether they are accepted or rejected. By this test we can measure their interest, to determine if the applicant has an extrovert interest credit or an introvert interest credit. The type of job determines whether the applicant should have an extrovert or introvert credit. For instance, if we had an application for a job as a clerk or stenographer or typist or receptionist in the personnel department we would insist that she have an extrovert interest, which would mean that she liked a variety of subjects and was interested in more than one thing, which would enable her to be good in handling people or in the variety of work done by that department. If, on the other hand, we have a job open in which the em-

ployee might have to do nothing but dictation and transcription or filing and typing work we would prefer that she have introvert interest, for if such is the case she will be satisfied to do that one thing over and over again, as she has few interests. A basic employment test, already covered, is also given the applicant. We also use this test on several other classes of applicants, usually depending on the job for which application is made.

Another test we give our applicants, especially discharged service men, is what is called a vocation quiz, designed especially for the returned G. I. If you will take this test and answer it accurately I bet it will tell just exactly what you are doing now. We give it to veterans who apply for work, especially where these boys did not go into service from Sonoco or where there has been cutting down, doing away with the job the veteran previously had.

Recently we needed a man for handling perpetual inventory work in our supply room, and we used this test to advantage. There were five applicants, returned service men, and before we began with the rest of the tests we gave each of them this Vocation Quiz. According to the quiz, we found that three of the five qualified; and one of the three got the job, after consideration of all the facts as well as the tests. Anyone can take this quiz, but it is primarily designed for discharged servicemen.

At Sonoco we do not feel that tests are absolutely fool-proof, but we definitely believe that they are an important factor in selecting the worker. Let me stress again that a testing program is to be used as a supplement to and not a replacement for the regular employment procedure, and we believe they are about 80 per cent accurate.

You must determine the standards in your own plant. This is a very important phase of the testing program. Until you establish your standards for your testing program you had better not put it in. The standards can be established, as I have mentioned, by giving the tests to employees who are known to be good in that particular line of work and then setting a standard by averaging the grades made by those employees. Without such established standards the tests will not serve your purpose; with them, you will be surprised to find how much they will help you.

If you do decide to institute a testing program it is very important that you have a properly trained person to give the tests. Frequently the professional tester is so wrapped up in the results or in the statistical aspects of the program that he is inclined to forget the individual and the personal and industrial relations, in the administration of the tests. If an applicant is treated well he leaves with a good impression, whether he gets the job or not. The people in charge of testing programs, therefore, should be understanding, courteous and sympathetic toward the applicant. The applicant should be given a feeling of importance. If he does not qualify, so far as the results of the test are concerned, it would be pointed out to him that he is not suited for the particular kind of work for which he was being tested but that he might be suited to some other job which might be open or some job in another plant. Frankly, the job of turning down an applicant is not easy, and it is difficult for any one person to say how it should be done.

Another thing you should have if you decide to institute a testing program is a good place to give the tests. You should have a room large enough to accommodate a group, equipped preferably with study (*Continued on Page 44*)

To help increase "Take-Home Savings"

THE Treasury Department has published two new booklets to help you and your employees realize the utmost benefit from your Payroll Savings Plan—benefits proportioned to the extent your employees add to "take home savings" by buying and holding U. S. Savings Bonds.

"Peacetime Payroll Savings Plan" for key executives offers helpful suggestions on the conduct of the Payroll Savings Plan. In addition, it quotes leaders of Industry and Labor and their reasons for supporting the Plan.

"This Time It's For You" is for distribution to employees. It explains graphically how this convenient, easy thrift habit works. It suggests goals to save for and how much to set aside regularly in order to attain their objectives. If you have not received these two booklets, or desire additional quantities, communicate with your State Director of the Treasury Department's Savings Bond Division.

See your Payroll Savings Plan through to maintain your share in America's future. It is sound economics and a powerful force for good today—and tomorrow—as a safeguard for stability and a reserve of future purchasing power—money that is kept within your community.



The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

textile bulletin

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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Good Mill Lighting Fixtures

By JAMES T. MEADOR

PRESENTED in this article is a practical description of the various types of fixtures to which we have referred in previous issues which contained the series, Good Mill Lighting. In this connection we shall go back over the various departments of the cotton mill and point out the advantages and disadvantages of certain types of fixtures for each application, and the reasons for such opinions.

* As referred to in the Feb. 1, 1946, issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, we mentioned that in the opening and picker rooms that vapor-proof or dust-tight fixtures be used in conformity with the requirements of the insurance companies because of the dust hazards and the potential danger of a fire due to ignition of this dust and lint by exploding or flashing incandescent lamps. The reason for the use of this particular type of fixture is that the incandescent light

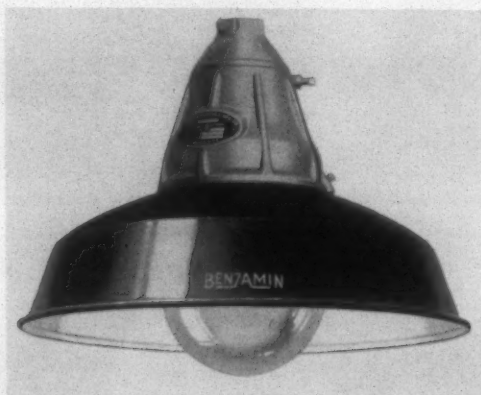


Fig. 1—A typical dust-tight fixture.

bulb itself is completely enclosed by means of a clear glass globe which would prevent any ignition of dust or lint due to any type of failure which the incandescent light bulb might have. Fig. 1 shows a typical fixture of this type, such as is manufactured by the Benjamin Electric Co. However, this same type of fixture is manufactured by a number of other concerns specializing in lighting equipment. This name is being mentioned inasmuch as these pictures are supplied through the courtesy of this company.

Fig. 2 shows the application of the fluorescent light to the same purpose, that is, in opening and picker rooms, inasmuch as it is provided with a clamp-on cover which would prevent the tubes from dropping out of the sockets of the fixture due to rough handling or treatment or to breakage while in use by means of brooms or cleaning hose

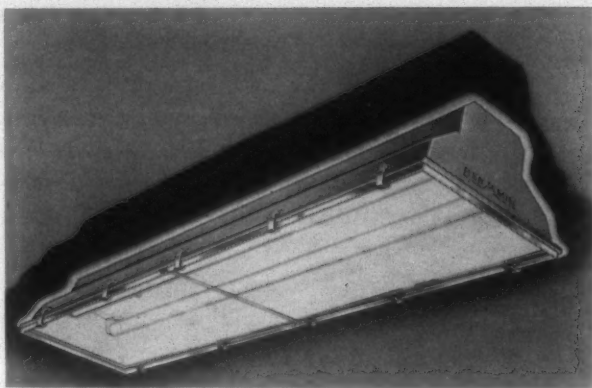


Fig. 2—A dust-tight fluorescent fixture for opening and picker rooms.

or other accidents. You can see how this glass cover is clamped on to the bottom of the fixture by means of an enclosed frame with felt gaskets. This is what we generally term as the 100-watt, or "double-40" fluorescent fixture. It takes two 40-watt tubes and consumes 20 watts power loss in the transformer or ballast, making a total of 100 watts for the complete fixture. This fixture is approximately 50 inches long over-all and approximately 12 to 14 inches wide.

Fig. 3 is the fixture to which most of the reference is made in Good Mill Lighting, TEXTILE BULLETIN, Feb. 1, March 1, and April 1, 1946, inasmuch as it is an open-ended 100-watt or "double-40" fixture, having, as the fixture in Fig. 2, two 40-watt fluorescent tubes and 20 watts power loss in the ballast, making it also a 100-watt fixture. It is

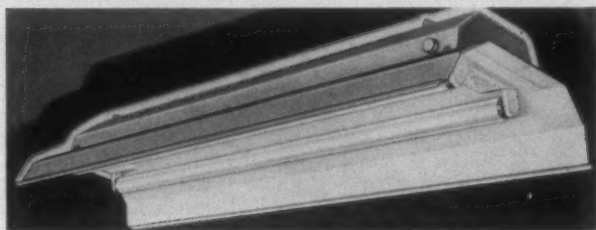


Fig. 3—A fixture for use in carding, spinning, spooler, warper and drawing-in rooms as well as storage areas.

approximately of the same dimensions as the one described just above. It will be noted that this fixture is neither closed on the ends nor covered on the bottom by a glass panel, inasmuch as it may be used in areas where these extra pre-



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cautions are not necessary. Therefore, it is a fixture that may be used very satisfactorily in the card room and spinning room, as well as in spooler room, warper room, drawing-in room and storage areas, for some types of office use or practically anywhere else where general lighting would be needed. It is a relatively light weight fixture compared to the closed-end type and is made by most of the standard fixture manufacturers.

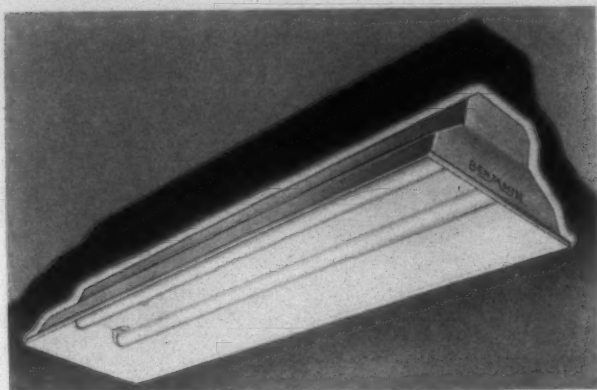


Fig. 4—Most appropriate for the weave room is the fixture above.

Fig. 4 shows the fixture that is the answer to the weave room overseer's prayer and that is a fixture for two 40-watt fluorescent tubes that has been heavily porcelain-enameled inside and out, completely, so that there is no bare metal exposed to the atmosphere. The purpose of the enameling over the whole portion of the fixture is to prevent rust and deterioration due to the excessive humidity which is always present in the weave room. This is a rather heavy fixture due to its construction features and to the complete porcelain enamel obtained either from Benjamin Electric Co. or several manufacturers, inasmuch as this particular type fixture is manufactured in limited quantities expressly for the textile industry.

In the April 1 issue, under discussion of the weave room lighting, we took into consideration the continuous row type of lighting fixture over the wide looms, running across the mill with the tubes parallel to the run of the warp on the loom. These are standard fixtures, such as the one just described above with complete porcelain enameled treatment, mounted end to end by means of a top channel as

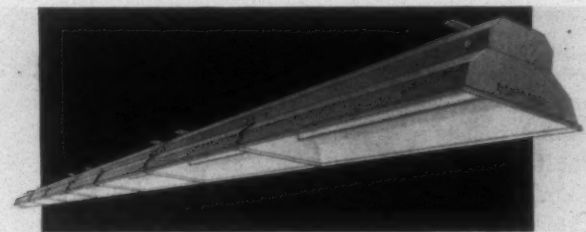


Fig. 5—A useful unit when installing continuous rows of lighting fixtures in rooms equipped with wide looms.

shown in Fig. 5. This fixture may be hung best by the use of coachrods fastened to the ceiling.

The other type of fixture, the individual fluorescent units or "double-40" units may be hung either with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod formed so as to support the fixture by means of screw-eyes or other types of support on the ceiling. Or you might use conduit to support the fixture from the ceiling, although

this is a somewhat bulky type of mounting, except in some cases where ingenious ideas for such have been developed. Still another method which has proven to be very satisfactory as well as quick and easy to install is the use of cadmium-plated, rust-resisting hanging chain, generally referred to as "jack chain."

There have been a lot of opinions advanced by mill operators who contend that the chains catch excess lint. This objection has been easily overcome in a number of cases by no more than the usual round of cleaning and blowing down that is usually performed in mills at the proper times.

Speaking of hanging fluorescent fixtures, Fig. 6 shows the Hyde hanger, which has proven itself to be ideal for this purpose. The chain and the ceiling bracket, which support the fixture, are all cadmium plated to prevent rusting and other agencies which might tend to let a fixture drop with resulting damage. This Hyde hanger will fasten directly to a four-inch octagon outlet box, which might be mounted either upon the ceilings or beams in connection with the conduit wiring system.

It is always advisable to have the cords of the fluorescent fixtures made up with attachment plug caps on the end so as to enable them to be plugged into an outlet box receptacle on the ceiling instead of being permanently connected

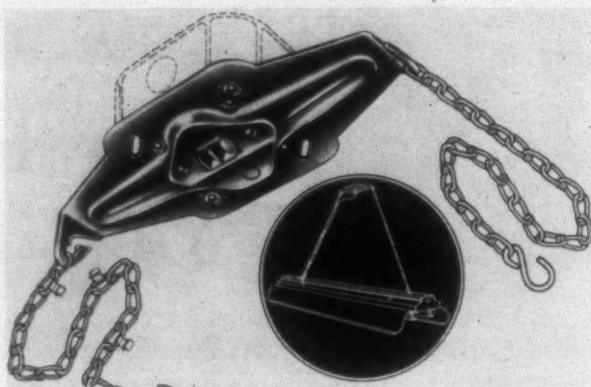


Fig. 6—A unit for suspending fluorescent fixture from ceilings.

by a soldered joint in the outlet box. This has a two-fold advantage of making an easy installation and at the same time allowing the fixture to be fully as easily disconnected and taken down in case it should ever be necessary to clean or repair it.

The writer wishes to thank officials of Locke Cotton Mills at Concord, N. C., Glen Raven Mills at Kinston, N. C., and those in the various plants of the American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mt. Holly, N. C., as well as Carolina Asbestos Co. of Davidson, N. C., Johnston Mills Co., Barnhardt Mfg. Co., Highland Park Mfg. Co., all of Charlotte, N. C., Anchor Mills of Huntersville, N. C., and the Cornelius (N. C.) Mills, Inc., for their friendly and constructive comments on this series of articles on mill lighting. Your further comments are invited.

British Textile Exports Reveal Increase

Exports by Britain's textile industries, including apparel, during the first quarter of this year, are valued at £38,960,000, a 54 per cent increase over the average of the same period in 1938. This leaves another 21 per cent to go be-

fore the over-all goal of a 75 per cent value increase by the end of the year is attained. A breakdown into the main export classifications shows the cotton industry as the main drag in the textile field. Exports of cotton manufactures in the first quarter increased by only 20½ per cent in terms of pounds sterling, compared with advances of 54 per cent for woolen and worsted products; 330 per cent for silks and rayons; 56 per cent for miscellaneous textiles, which includes linens, and 64 per cent for apparel.

Quantitatively, yardage figures are for the most part still way below 1938 amounts, with the single exception of rayon and spun rayon piece goods, which in the first quarter totaled nearly three and a third times the 1938 figures for this period. Piece goods shipments to the United States continued below pre-war levels except for an 11 per cent increase in lines. Cotton piece goods exports for the first quarter totaled 135,754,000 square yards, valued at £9,940,243. The United States took 1,058,000 square yards, valued at £113,432.

The Union of South Africa was the largest purchaser, buying 26,286,000 square yards and was closely followed by Australia, with 25,714,000 square yards. British India took only 2,208,000 square yards and Canada 950,000 square yards. Woven woolen piece goods exports totaled 13,537,000 yards, valued at £4,081,127. The United States took 526,000 square yards of this. Worsted piece goods exports reached 5,296,000 yards, valued at £1,998,685. Of this quantity, the United States took 226,000 square yards. Exports of 100 per cent rayon and spun rayon fabrics totaled 25,580,714 yards, valued at £3,789,987. Over 15 million yards of this amount went to Australia and the Union of South Africa. Linen piece goods exports totaled 7,093,000 square yards, valued at £1,459,209, of which the United States took over one-half, 3,599,000 square yards, valued at £646,212.

Cotton Export Bonus Payments Extended

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that its program to increase cotton exports by means of differential payments to exporters or the sale of Commodity Credit Corp. cotton for export below domestic prices will be continued through June 30, 1947. This program was begun in November, 1944, in accordance with provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Registered export sales through April 13, 1946, totaled 1,844,935 bales. Most of this export

cotton was bought from C.C.C. at four cents a pound below domestic prices. On the remainder, bought in the open market, the exporters have received a C.C.C. cash payment of four cents a pound.

The department also announces that cash payments of the export differential hereafter will be made from funds available under Section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, and not from capital funds of the C.C.C. The section provides for the use of a portion of the duties collected under the customs laws to encourage the exportation of agricultural commodities and products therefrom. C.C.C. will continue to sell its owned and pooled stocks at the export price in those cases where its stocks can be sold to cover registered sales. However, the corporation's stocks are decreasing rapidly and it will be necessary hereafter to pay the cash differential on an increasing proportion of the cotton exports.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to a number of North Carolina firms dealing in textiles. Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Inc., of Glen Raven will deal in all kinds of textiles and fabrics, with an authorized capital stock of \$2,000,000 and subscribed stock of \$300, by Allen F. Gant, Roger Gant and Joseph E. Gant, all of Burlington, N. C. Glen Raven Silk Mills, Inc., also will deal in all kinds of textiles and fabrics, with an authorized capital stock of \$400,000 and subscribed stock of \$300, by the same incorporators. Cherryville Textiles, Inc., of Cherryville will manufacture textile fabrics, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 and subscribed stock of \$6,000, by L. Edwin Rudisill, William P. Fitzhugh and W. B. Rhyne, all of Cherryville. Currie Mills, Inc., of Carthage will manufacture textile products, with an authorized capital stock of \$250,000 and subscribed stock of \$300, by Wilbur H. Currie, John M. Currie and George P. Thomas, all of Carthage. Pinnacle Textiles, Inc., of Kings Mountain will deal in textile products, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 and subscribed stock of \$8,000, by Aubrey Mainey, Jacob M. Cooper and J. H. Patterson, all of Kings Mountain. Kings Mountain Narrow Fabrics, Inc., of Kings Mountain will manufacture cotton, wool, jute, silk, rayon and other materials, with an authorized capital stock of 2,500 shares and subscribed stock of 75 shares, by James R. Riley of Kings Mountain, Gordon B. Riley of Richmond, Va., and Frank C. Blowe of Washington, D. C.

-Coal and Corn Starch Shortages Hit Textile Industry-

TWO critical shortages—coal and corn starch—currently are uppermost in the minds of textile plant executives. Prospects for increased supply of either commodity any time in the near future must be recognized as dim.

Mills will find it difficult to secure additional supplies of coal until the United Mine Workers strike is ended. Right now there is no indication that the miners' work stoppage will be halted. Coal piles in the yards of textile plants gradually are being depleted. Some plants are reducing operations to a few days each week, others are making efforts to convert to oil.

The coal situation also is affecting corn refiners. Some refiners will be forced to curtail operations even if adequate

supplies of grain corn are forthcoming. Even this latter possibility is fairly far off. Manufacturers of corn starch are limited to production equalling 80 per cent of their average during the first six months of 1945. Because of inadequate price ceilings the refiners have had difficulty obtaining grain to process. A long strike in the corn starch industry further adds to the refiners' difficulties. War Food Order 145, which contains the 80 per cent production provision, also limits grain processors to a 45-day supply of grain, regardless of previous contracts.

Officials of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association have been making attempts to secure additional allotments of starch for textile mills.

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The C.I.O. at Chapel Hill

In a recent statement William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

The C.I.O. is "foreign dominated" by a group of communists who shape the organization's policies.

The *New York Times*, in a recent editorial, says:

In the Soviet conception, the only nations that can be truly friendly to Russia are those that have communist governments.

That is the Soviet primary goal.

A secondary goal is that Great Britain, the United States and other powers that could conceivably give Russia trouble or interfere effectively with her purpose and program shall ultimately be controlled by communists.

Having read the above statements and knowing the attitudes and hopes of the communistic group in the faculty of the University of North Carolina, it is not difficult to understand the following newspaper dispatch:

Chapel Hill.—Delegates from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, as well as North Carolina, were arriving here today for the opening Friday morning of a Southeastern Educational Conference, to be sponsored here through Saturday afternoon by the department of research and education of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The principal speaker will be James B. Carey of Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a position he has held since 1942. Carey will speak tomorrow night on "Education for Democratic Living."

Following registration tomorrow morning, President Frank P. Graham will give an address of welcome. Speakers at the opening session will include Kermit Eby, C.I.O. director of research and education, and George Guernsey, assistant director; Paul Christopher, Tennessee C.I.O. director, and Sam Beeland, president of the Textile Workers Union Association in Greensboro.

Friday afternoon will be given over to discussions of special problems of the farmer, white collar workers, the church, and racial

questions, and to a round table on "The Union and the Community," touching on such aspects as public relations, the press and radio.

Saturday's program will include discussions of the Political Action Committee.

The *New York Times* very truly said that one of the aspirations of Russia is that Great Britain and the United States *shall ultimately be controlled by communists* and a desire to help attain that goal is the real reason why the C.I.O. meeting was permitted to be held at Chapel Hill, N. C.

President Frank Graham extended a welcome to the C.I.O. when it met at Chapel Hill but the communists did not receive that treatment even from Prime Minister Clement Attlee, a member of the Labor Party of England, when they set out to capture England.

The following cable shows that communism is not as popular in England as in Chapel Hill.

Newcastle, Eng., April 27.—Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee today denounced the efforts of "essentially undemocratic" communists to join forces with his labor party.

"We believe in democracy and freedom," said Mr. Attlee. "We believe we can get a planned economy without the surrender of essential freedoms which lend dignity to life."

As for the communist party, he said it was "essentially undemocratic" and the labor party could not work "with those who reject our ideals."

The methods by which the communists seek to gain power "disregard altogether the obligations and standards of conduct which alone make life possible in civilized society," he said. He emphasized his confidence that the labor party would reject the communist effort, at a forthcoming conference, "to intrude on our organization."

In the early stages of the war, England put in jail those who, under the mistaken idea that Germany was upon the side of Russia, sought to retard the war preparations in England.

Prof. E. E. Ericson and others at the University of North Carolina who had similar ideas and sought to retard our war preparations were permitted to continue to draw salaries as teachers of our youth, in fact, shortly after Professor Ericson made a disloyal speech at High Point, N. C., he was given an advance in salary.

William Green says that the C.I.O. is controlled by foreign communists but that statement probably made them more welcome at Chapel Hill.

This Government of Ours

We are informed that there are now 145,000 more Federal employees than on V-J Day.

The people of this country were told during the war that the great increase in employees was for the duration of the war only and that when hostilities ceased many would return to civil life, but it appears that peacetime has resulted in a further increase of 145,000 in those drawing Federal pay.

During the war we submitted to high taxes and gladly purchased many billions of government bonds with the assurance that just as soon as the war was over, expenditures would be sharply reduced and thereafter there would be a steady and regular reduction in Federal indebtedness.

At a recent meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., with the Appropriations Committee of the same body, it was

disclosed that contemplated appropriations for the next fiscal year were about \$5,000,000,000 in excess of estimated revenues, or in other words, that instead of the promised reduction in the national debt, it was to be increased another \$5,000,000,000.

A young man who recently left the armed forces to enter the insurance business with his father, a position which he would be filling if there had been no war, is to receive \$90 per month for four years as a "training in industry" expense.

Another young man who after leaving the armed forces entered a business which bears no relation to aviation is to receive \$3,500 worth of flying lessons at government expense under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

We do not condemn the young men for accepting those beneficiaries which are called to their attention by government employees, but if every young man who was in the armed forces is to receive \$65 to \$90 per month for three to four years there is little prospect of keeping the Federal debt from reaching \$300,000,000,000 and going far beyond that figure.

The hoppers of both the Senate and House are being fed constantly with bills providing for spending government funds for ideas developed by "crackpots" who care nothing about the \$300,000,000,000 government debt because they themselves have never been able to earn \$300 per month until they entered government service.

The increase in the number of Federal employees since V-J Day and contemplated appropriations for the next fiscal year of \$5,000,000,000 more than contemplated revenues, must strike terror to those who have enough common sense to know that no individual and no government can continue to spend more than it receives.

The group in power prates about spiritual and human values but do not hesitate to violate promises of sharp reductions in Federal expenditures, and in the government debt, after V-J Day.

The greatest and finest country in the history of the world is now being driven towards a crash which will wipe out values and bring chaos.

The control of our government is in the hands of those who do not care.

Another Difference

Dr. F. C. Toy, director of England's Shirley Institute, has recently been in the United States visiting textile schools and textile research institutions.

After his visit to the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., that institution sent out a letter from which we quote the following:

The two institutes have much in common since they both carry on research for the textile industry in a wide range of chemical, physical and engineering investigations. Both derive their principal support from the textile manufacturers. A major difference is that Shirley Institute receives some income as a direct contribution from the British Government, whereas all the financial support contributed to the Institute of Textile Technology is from private sources.

One important difference which was not mentioned is that the Shirley Institute is located in the heart of the textile industry of England, with no mill more than 60 miles away, whereas the Institute of Textile Technology was deliberately located in an isolated position and its staff seldom has an

opportunity to discuss research problems with the practical textile manufacturers.

While taking lunch with Dr. Toy at Greensboro, N. C., we heard him attach great value to the close contacts which the Shirley Institute research staff maintains with English textile manufacturers and state that it could not have rendered such great service had it been deprived of such contacts.

Cotton Classing Course Revived

The School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, has decided to revive its pre-war summer course in cotton classing.

A three-week course, June 17 to July 5, will be conducted this year, but due to the fact that it has been impossible to secure more than one government cotton classer, it will be necessary to limit the number of students admitted.

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the School of Textiles, who was for 17 years in charge of government tests upon the spinning value of textile fibers, will give instruction during the school. Instruction will extend beyond cotton classing and will include cotton qualities and the machinery of the School of Textiles will be used to give illustrations.

More than \$15,000 worth of new equipment has been added recently to the testing laboratory of the School of Textiles and instruction will be given in the use of fiber testing machinery.

That Packed Supreme Court

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's declared purpose of packing the United States Supreme Court aroused a tornado of national protest but deaths and resignations enabled him to accomplish his purpose.

The character of the present court is indicated by the following rulings made on the single day of March 25, 1946:

(1) Ruled that union labor leaders accused of pocketing funds collected from workmen could not be prosecuted under the Federal Kick-Back Act.

(2) Agreed to review the case in which three government employees challenged constitutionality of the action of Congress in ousting them from their jobs for alleged subversive activities.

(3) Again declined to make a definite ruling on what was sufficient evidence of a union's authority to represent a member before the railroad adjustment board.

The Myrtle Beach Meeting

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 7 and 8, with the associate members holding a meeting on the night of June 6.

An exceptionally interesting program has been prepared and many will look forward to the type of meeting which was held at Myrtle Beach in pre-war days.

It now appears that all previous attendance records will be broken.

MILL NEWS

WACO, TEX.—The Brazos Valley Cotton Mills plant has been sold and the name changed to Southwestern Cotton Mills. George A. Horvath of New York is president and Akos Horvath of New York is treasurer. W. C. Bowden is superintendent.

SENECA, S. C.—An expansion program costing \$1,500,000 and expected to be completed within four months at the Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., plant has been approved by the parent company. Utica and Mohawk recently purchased the Lonsdale Mill near Seneca and plans to expand its facilities. Sufficient materials to carry out the expansion program already have been delivered at Seneca or are en route.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Otteray Textiles, Inc., will spend approximately \$100,000 to enlarge the plant here by 50 per cent. An extra story will be added to the portion of the mill that is now one story high, and the rear section of the mill will be enlarged with the addition of two wings. The number of looms will be increased from 104 to 152. Eventually there will be an increase of personnel from 125 to 160. The Otteray plant makes filament rayon fabrics.

SAN MARCOS, TEX.—Lone Star Woolen Mills, blanket manufacturing concern, has been sold to Maurice Brown and Milton Nussbaum of Paterson, N. J. The new owners will enlarge mill operations, add a third shift and install new machinery. W. S. Farren has been named office manager and Robert G. Blake will be retained as general manager. The mill heretofore has employed 75 persons.

ZELLWOOD, FLA.—Ramie Mills of Florida, Inc., a new corporation headed by Richard Whitney, has begun erection of a mill for the processing of ramie. Decorticating machinery and degumming processes have been evolved for the purpose of weaving and spinning ramie into a finished product where wearing quality, great tensile strength and immunity from mildew are all-important.



A \$5,000 government bond has been presented to each of the three Slater, S. C., churches by Slater Mfg. Co. J. A. White, the company's plant manager, is pictured as he presents the bonds at a joint meeting of the churches. Receiving them are the Rev. J. M. Dean of the Church of God, the Rev. T. L. Bryson of the Methodist Church and the Rev. C. M. Johnson of the Baptist Church.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp. has purchased Phenix Mills, Inc., which consists of two mills, one of which weaves cotton print cloth and the other makes 30/2 carded cotton yarn. The capital of Phenix Mills is \$350,000 and officers are E. A. Hamrick, president and secretary, and L. W. Hamrick, assistant secretary-treasurer. Mill No. 1 has 48 cards, 388 broad looms, 18,532 ring spindles and employs 700 persons. Mill No. 2, the yarn plant, has 56 cards, 19,536 ring spindles and 7,210 twister spindles.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A training program designed to afford unskilled workers the opportunity of becoming skilled artisans through on-the-job instruction has been inaugurated at Pacific Mills here. One hundred and twenty-two workers at three plants are participating in the new program which embraces spinning, weaving, loom fixing and other mill trades. The workers are paid while they learn trades which will pay higher wages, and the mills receive a steady flow of skilled employees. The management pays half the cost of all correspondence courses taken by employees, and also provides supervision for the studies.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Greenwood Cotton Mill has been awarded a certificate of safety from Labor Secretary Schwel-lenbach in recognition of its safety performance during the last half of 1945. J. T. Ficklin, superintendent of the mill, has received a letter from the Secretary of Labor stating that the mill had established a frequency rate for this period 87 per cent below the same period of 1944 and has exceeded the minimum requirements of the Labor Department by 40 per cent.

CLOVER, S. C.—Baker Mills, Inc., of Crouse, S. C., has purchased the warehouse building of Clover Potato Warehouse Co. and has leased the Pursley building and ice plant building here. The mill will be moved to Clover for operation and will occupy these buildings in its spinning and knitting business. Hal Baker of Clover is manager of the mill. New machinery will be installed in the newly acquired buildings.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Celanese Corp. of America has added \$5,000,000 to the previously authorized \$10,000,000 construction cost of a large plant here. The site of the plant includes several tracts aggregating 1,100 acres, bounded by Catawba River and situated between Highway No. 21 and the Southern Railway at Red River. Construction will get under way as soon as possible. Celanese also plans to expend \$1,000,000 for expansion at the Celanese Lanese Corp. plant in Burlington, N. C.

MCCORMICK, S. C.—A woolen yarn mill, to be known as McCormick Spinning Mill, Inc., a branch of Deering, Milliken & Co., will be erected here. The mill will provide 100,000 square feet of floor space and will employ approximately 300 persons. Other features will include air conditioning and fluorescent lighting. It will be one story high and have no windows. Ten thousand spindles will be installed for long draft spinning, with complementary ma-

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Besides saving its own cost many times over by preventing oil damage—NON-FLUID OIL also saves on lubricant and application cost. Tests prove that NON-FLUID OIL lasts 3 to 5 times longer than ordinary oil and need be applied less often than other lubricants. Send for instructive bulletin.

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chinery. Plans call for completion in four months. The McCormick will be managed by Horace W. Kiser, at present manager and vice-president of Abbeville (S. C.) Mills Corp., another Deering, Milliken plant.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—The Gaffney plant of Irene Mill Mfg. Co. and Irene Mill Village here have been sold to Vogue Mills, Inc., for approximately \$100,000. W. C. Hamrick, president of Hamrick Mills, Inc., Gaffney, and owner of Vogue Mills, has revealed no plans for the operation of the new acquisition. The plant was purchased from C. L. Chandler, who acquired the property in 1935 after it had been in receivership for several years, following the death of H. D. Wheat, founder. The Irene plant and village is situated on 17 acres of land.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Textron, Inc., of Providence, R. I., has acquired through Textron Southern, Inc., controlling interest in all Gossett Mills plants and has made an offer to purchase all outstanding common stock. Textron has offered \$60 a share for the 200,000 shares. Upon purchase of the Gossett stock, Textron will effect an offer to buy the minority shares of Chadwick-Hoskins Co. of Charlotte, N. C., a Gossett subsidiary, at \$50 per share. Gossett Mills now owns over 76 per cent of Chadwick-Hoskins outstanding shares. Gossett Mills and its subsidiary operate 12 mills, including a finishing plant, in the Anderson and Charlotte areas, with 200,000 spindles and 4,600 looms giving a weekly capacity of 2,000,000 yards of cotton and rayon cloth and 250,000 pounds of yarn. The mills will continue under the same management.

CORNELIA, GA.—Chicopee Mfg. Co. of Georgia, Gainesville, will begin operation of its Lumite Division, located in a new \$500,000 plant here, July 1. W. T. Torgeson is division manager. It is believed that the new facility will be the only one in the country devoted to the production of plastic fabrics and insect screen. The mill also will produce Saran auto seat covers, radio grilles and similar end products. Conventional mill equipment with some innovations will be employed. One major improvement, however, is the use of

infra-red rays for heating calender rolls as a substitute for the conventional steam heat. Chicopee's new Lumite plant will occupy a 330-acre site and will provide about 55,000 square feet of floor space for operation of approximately 200 looms and other equipment.

COVINGTON, VA.—A one-story building of brick and reinforced concrete for housing expanded laboratory facilities of the Covington plant of Industrial Rayon Corp. is under construction. Expected to be completed next fall, the new building will house various laboratory operations, including a photographer's dark room, enlarged technical library and private and clerical offices. The basement will provide storage for chemical and laboratory supplies.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A new novelty weaving mill, Kin Mill, Inc., employing 20 persons and using ten looms, will begin operation May 1, and officers plan to expand later into a field of fine woven goods. The old water works plant between Chesnee and Boiling Springs highways just outside city limits will be converted to use by the mill. President of the new firm, capitalized at \$20,000, is John J. Palmer. James C. Eubanks, Jr., will serve as manager in charge of production. Directors are Mr. Eubanks, Baxter Haynes of Spartanburg, and John M. Polk of Tryon, N. C.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA.—Carter Fabrics Corp. has purchased the remainder of the land owned by the Riverview Realty Corp. adjacent to the Carter Fabrics plant. The corporation will construct 50 houses on the property.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Fire that started in an opening machine recently swept through two rooms at Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., and caused damage estimated at several hundred dollars.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A small rug plant in North Charlotte formerly operated by Simpson Adams has been taken over by Royal Rugs of Charlotte, Inc., with authorized capital stock of \$50,000. Bathroom rugs will be produced under the supervision of Walter F. Koon, formerly night superintendent of Locke Cotton Mills Co. at Concord, N. C.

Promotions, Resignations, Elections,
Transfers, Appointments, Honors,
Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic
and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

Jacob Ziskind of Fall River, Mass., temporarily is president of Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co.

C. A. McAbee is now superintendent of Huntsville (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

John W. Solomon has resigned as vice-president in charge of sales for Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., due to illness.

E. C. Sears has succeeded the late M. E. Woodrow as manager of Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

John F. Evans of Paterson, N. J., has succeeded the late Charles H. Dimick as president of Richmond (Va.) Piece Dye Works, Inc.

M. L. Hall, formerly general manager of Spencer Mountain Mills at Ranlo, N. C., has been assistant manager of Ross Fabrics, Inc., Morganton, N. C.

F. E. Bozeman, Jr., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Thatcher unit of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

George P. McCleneghan, formerly assistant general manager of Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C., has been promoted to general manager.

Harold R. Turner has been appointed general manager of Dunean Mills at Greenville, S. C., and Watts Mills at Laurens, S. C.

BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE: Waters Kellogg has returned to Universal Winding Co. as advertising manager following service in the Navy. . . . William A. Stutts has

Houghton Wool Tops

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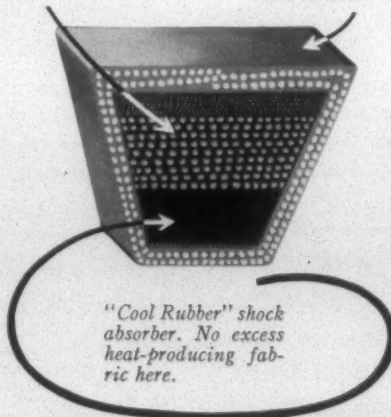
B. F. GOODRICH, INDUSTRIAL DIV.

MULTI-V BELTS

B. F. Goodrich Multi-V Belts are true V belts of straight side construction made in accurately machined molds. The two-ply cover takes plenty of wear and seals out moisture, oil and grit. Each load-carrying cord in the carcass is surrounded and cushioned in rubber, and the thick rubber base of the belts allows it to absorb the shock of sudden loads. The use of a special rubber compound in these belts produce 75 per cent less internal heat than other compounds, and the use of Agerite, a patented B. F. Goodrich ingredient, improves aging qualities as much as 200 per cent.

Low stretch cords—floating in rubber carry load, take shock.

Flexible cover takes wear, seals carcass.



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Information on special
B. F. Goodrich V-Belts
WIRE GROMMET OPEN-END
COTTON GROMMET OIL RESISTING
STATIC DISCHARGING OIL PROOF
is available on request

THE ENGINEERING SALES CO.
Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

been released from the Marine Corps and has returned to American Viscose Corp. as assistant manager of the advertising department. . . . Edward J. Martin, released from the Navy, has been elected assistant treasurer of John P. Maguire & Co., Inc., New York City.

W. N. Williams has retired from active work and has been succeeded by H. D. Whitener as general superintendent of Rex Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. J. C. England is now superintendent of the company's Mill No. 1 and G. A. Lay is superintendent of Mill No. 2.

F. L. Wilson has been promoted from superintendent of the Cannon Mills Co. Plant No. 2 at Concord, N. C., to a corresponding position at Plant No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C. Brandon Payne has been appointed superintendent of Plant No. 2 and Dewey Daves has been named to the superintendency of Plant No. 10.

Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College school of textiles was elected president of the National Council of Textile School Deans at the organization's recent semi-annual conference at Princeton University.

T. R. Morton has resigned as general overseer of carding and spinning for Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to become general overseer of carding, spinning and twisting for J. & C. Cottons, Ellijay, Ga.

H. A. Mereness has been appointed to the research staff of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. During the war he was technical superintendent of the Chickasaw Ordnance Works at Memphis, Tenn., and prior to that he spent five years in the manufacture of spun silk and four years in research on silk and rayon, with special attention to testing.

Herbert Rose, director of the Civilian Production Administration's textile division, has been appointed United States member and chairman of the Combined Textile Committee, an independent international body which serves to co-ordinate cotton textile export programs.

Dr. Herman E. Hager, technical manager for General Dyestuff Corp., has been elected chairman of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Arthur A. Rauchfuss has been appointed as assistant sales manager of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. in charge of sales of dyestuffs and intermediates to dry color manufacturers.



Fred Mueller, left, vice-president and general sales manager, has been elected a director of Corn Products Refining Co. He was elected vice-president of Corn Products Sales Co. in 1934, and in 1944 was made general sales manager of

the parent concern.

Luther H. Hodges, vice-president of Marshall Field & Co. and general manager of its manufacturing division, was made a doctor of laws at the recent sesquicentennial convocation of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dr. J. H. Moore, formerly cotton technologist for the North Carolina State College agricultural experiment station, has been appointed fiber research director for Railway Supply & Mfg. Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gerome Leonard, prominent merchandiser of woolen and worsted fabrics in New York City, has been elected a trustee of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation.

Canute F. Johnson has been appointed superintendent of Plant No. 1 of Crompton-Shenandoah Co., Waynesboro, Va.

Beveridge C. Dunlop has retired as vice-president of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp. He will continue as a director of the two firms.

Elmer L. Connor has been appointed representative in the middle Atlantic states for Victor Ring Traveler Co.

M. M. Clairmont of New York City has become president and treasurer of Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. Baxter of Carter Fabrics Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has been elected president of the newly-formed Piedmont Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

George W. Stowe, Sr., of Belmont, N. C., is now president of Alpine Cotton Mills at Morganton, N. C. Wade F. Fowler has been appointed general manager and Sidney Query assistant treasurer.

C. B. Ordway, formerly technical director in the American Aniline Products, Inc., laboratory at Charlotte, has joined the quality control department of Burlington Mills Corp. at Greensboro, N. C., where he will devote his time to research and development work.

T. A. Fuss of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. production control department has been elected a director of the Durham (N. C.) Rotary Club. . . . John M. Hamrick, prominent textile plant executive, has been named vice-president of the Gaffney (S. C.) Rotary Club.

OBITUARY

Alston H. Garside, 59, internationally known cotton economist, died last month at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Gerald B. Cloran, 38, manager of the advertising and sales promotion department of National Starch Products, Inc., died April 28 in New York City. He is survived by his wife, parents and a brother.

William J. Jennings, prominent textile operating executive of Gibsonville, N. C., died April 22 following a period of failing health. He is survived by his widow, a son and a sister.

F. M. Kimble, Jr., 45, president of Mandeville Mills at Carrollton, Ga., died suddenly last month. He is survived by his widow, father, two sisters, a niece and two nephews.

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Kandar Resin Exhibited By United States Rubber

A textile treating resin which imparts a crispness to cotton fabrics eliminating the necessity for starch in such garments as women's house dresses, children's play clothes and shirts was exhibited by the United States Rubber Co. at the National Plastics Exposition in Grand Central Palace, New York

City. Now commercially available to textile finishers, the new treatment called Kandar is applied at the time of manufacture. Garments will be bought with the resin already applied. Despite repeated launderings and dry cleanings, the finish will not wash out of the fabric but will remain to restore its newness and crispness after each washing and ironing, U. S. Rubber scientists state. The treatment can also be used

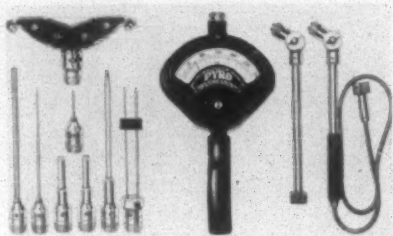
on rayon fabrics to give them better drape and fullness.

Also on exhibit by the rubber company was a new contact resin for laminating with glass or textile fabrics at low temperature and pressure. Called Vibrin, the resin was developed during wartime to inactivate unexploded bombs. The Vibrin resin was injected into a mechanical or electrical bomb fuse. Under normal pressure and tem-

perature, the resin solidified immunizing the bomb. A venetian blind made of the new resin laminated with print fabric was on display as a peacetime application for the plastic.

New Surface Pyrometer Is Result Of Research

After extensive laboratory research by Pyrometer Instrument Co., the company has announced the new PYRO Surface Pyrometer which, by its selection of eight different types of thermocouples, is designed to be instantly interchangeable without adjustment or re-calibration. Further, it is claimed to be adaptable to any surface temperature problems of chemical, textile and other industries.



Constructed in a shock, moisture and dust-proofed shielded steel housing, the new pyrometer is said to be immune to external magnetic influences. The diameter indicator measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches and has a four-inch direct reading scale. The instrument also has an internal automatic cold end junction compensator. A copy of the manufacturer's catalog No. 160 describing this new product is available upon request to Pyrometer Instrument Co., 103 Lafayette Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Guide To Electronics Issued By Westinghouse

To show how electronics is already speeding production, saving time and materials, and promoting safety in industrial plants, and to suggest how owners of other factories can put electronics to work, the Westinghouse Electric Corp. has published a new booklet, *The Business Man's Guide to Electronics*. The booklet explains the six fundamental functions of electronic tubes, rectifying, amplifying, generating, controlling, counting and sorting, and inspecting, and describes the tubes required for each function.

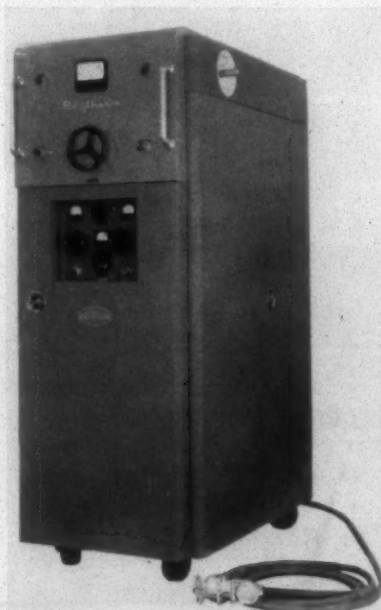
Among the applications described in this 28-page illustrated booklet are induction and dielectric heating for tin

plating and brazing; molding and curing plywood and heating rayon cord; electronic control for welding electronic regulators for mixing and packaging; power conversion in mills, mines, factories and railroads; safety devices using photoelectric tubes; measuring and inspecting with such devices as the mass spectrometer, Dynetric balancer and the Electrigage.

Copies of Booklet A-4726 may be secured from the Westinghouse Lamp Division, Electronic Tube Sales Department, Bloomfield, N. J.

New Dielectric Heater Product Of Raytheon Co.

A new dielectric heater called Raytherm has been introduced by Raytheon Mfg. Co., Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., to apply in many diversified fields, including textiles and plastics. A folder illustrating the heater and pointing out how dielectric heat can intensify production has been issued by the manufacturer and can be obtained upon application. In textiles, the use of Raytheon dielectric heat may be employed in twist setting of yarn to prevent untwisting and knotting; size drying of yarn; drying or setting of impregnated yarn; cloth drying; drying of latex on yarn and setting or drying of post-impregnated cloths.



Raytheon's Model D5G, 5 K.W. general-purpose Raytherm is only five feet $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, two feet four inches wide and three feet $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. Constructed of heavy-gaged sheet metal ribbed for strength on a welded,

structural shape framework, the Raytherm is complete in one cabinet. Maximum K.V.A. demand from a 230 or 460-volt, three-phase 60-cycle line is 13.3. Each unit is complete with meters, cycle timer, interlocks, safety switch, and all necessary control circuits for push-button operation. The Raytherm is now in production and deliveries can be made within eight weeks.

Metron Produces Line Of Revised Tachometers

Metron Instrument Co., Denver, Colo., has just put on the market a complete line of electric switchboard tachometers working on an entirely new principle. These tachometers are not of the generator mechanism which is connected to the indicating unit by an electric cable. This cable may be any length up to 1,000 feet. These oscillating contacts periodically charge a condenser through a D.C. milliammeter. The circuit constants are chosen so that the milliammeter does not correspond to each charge but reads the average current. The circuit was designed so that the current is exactly proportional to the r.p.m. of the spindle which operates the contacts.

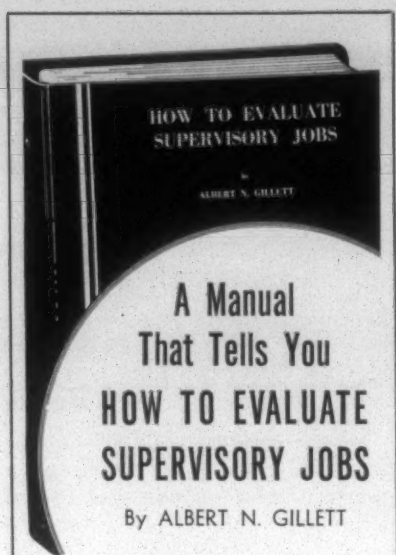
The guaranteed accuracies range from one-fourth of one per cent, depending on model. Special limited-range models are available for continuously monitoring specific speeds. Models with multiple heads for monitoring several spindles simultaneously or in succession are available as well as continuously recording models. A variety of heads is available for fitting any type of machine. Tachometers can be single range or multi-range.

Units for linear speeds as low as one-quarter foot per minute and for rotational speeds as low as one revolution per minute can be supplied on short delivery.

K. P. Soap Is Promoted As All-Purpose Cleaner

An all-purpose soapless cleaner that suds instantly in hard, soft or sea water and effectively cleans everything from delicate hosiery and woollens to grease-caked heavy machinery has made its debut on the industrial market under the registered trade name of K. P., manufactured by the K. P. Chemical Co.

Prepared in powdered form and packed in 50 pound cartons and 350



3 Important Questions

1. Measures requirements and demands of supervisory and executive positions. Contains complete explanation and typical forms to demonstrate actual job valuations.

2. Enables you to determine the strong and weak points of the person now occupying the position and to properly evaluate prospective supervisors. Contains appraisal forms completely filled out.

3. Working kit of blank forms for running your own tests.

Note particularly that both the job evaluation forms and job performance appraisal forms provided are applicable to both plant and office personnel.

Contains

- ★ 34 detailed instruction sheets
- ★ 11 illustrated charts
- ★ 22 working forms

Loose-leaf, gold stamped fabrikoid binder
\$7.50

The Federal Labor Laws

A manual to inform supervisors and foremen concerning current labor laws. Can prevent costly errors and strikes. The book makes clear the rulings and implications of the National Labor Relations Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Walsh Healy Public Contracts Act, Wage Stabilization, Social Security Act and other labor laws.

Loose-leaf, hard fabrikoid cover. Size 6½ x 9½ inches, 87 pages \$2.50

Special rates on quantity.

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Deep River, Conn.

We accept your offer to examine the manuals indicated. At the end of 7 days we'll return the manuals at our own expense, or okay the invoice for payment.

- ☐ Copies of How to Evaluate Supervisory Jobs at \$7.50, plus postage.
- ☐ Copies of The Federal Labor Laws at \$2.50 each, plus postage.

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pound drums, this cleaner contains no abrasive and is entirely soluble. Exhaustive on-the-spot working tests for more than three years have revealed, the manufacturer declares, the adaptability of K. P. to many industries. Further information may be secured from the manufacturer at 16 West 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Institute Makes Report On White Collar Worker

Thirty-four conditions which cause officers workers to feel discontented with their jobs and a tested program for the handling of grievance sore-spots are presented by the Labor Relations Institute in a special report to management entitled *Know Your White Collar Worker*. The report is the culmination of a two-year analysis of white collar workers' problems by the institute's management engineering staff. The study contains a complete breakdown of the policies and techniques of the major white collar unions and provides a series of counter-proposals made by management in negotiations with unions.

According to the report there are four major areas of employee dissatisfaction which result in inefficiency and high turnover. They include inadequate grievance machinery, poor office supervision, insecurity and irregularity of duties, and exclusion from incentive system. A detailed program on office job evaluation is given in the report, with a list of precautions managements should take before installing the procedures calculated to iron out inequities in pay, eliminating the greatest source of employee discontent.

Pamphlet Is Published By Philadelphia Quartz

A leaflet setting forth the use of Star Brand silicate of soda for continuous peroxide bleaching, as manufactured by the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartz Co., recently has been published and is available to readers upon request.

New Hancock Weldvalve Serves Many Purposes

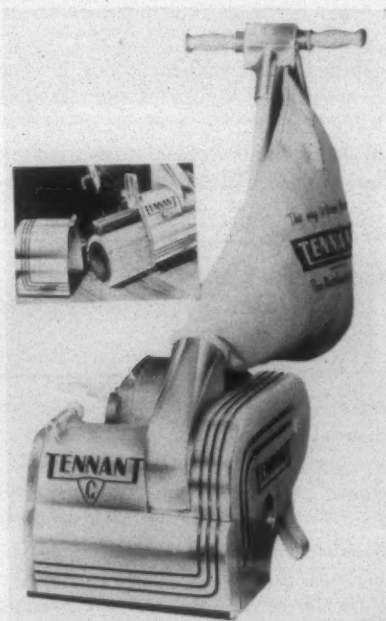
The new steel Weldvalve in gate, globe and angle designs has been added to the Hancock valve line of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., and Boston, Mass. The new Weldvalve designs incorporate

suggestions and experience of a nationwide cross section of men who regularly specify, buy and use high pressure steel valves, and are intended to eliminate or neutralize valve joints, seat ring joints, bonnet joints and improve packing gland joints.

The manufacturer states that the new Weldvalves effect major savings in weight (30 to 60 per cent), space, parts, replacements, maintenance and lagging expense, give precision and very accurate alignment. Illustrated descriptive catalog of Hancock Weldvalves will be sent to any valve user who will write the manufacturer requesting copy.

Floor Machine Product Of G. H. Tennant Co.

A versatile drum-type floor machine that accommodates both eight-inch and 16-inch accessories has been developed by the G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturer of industrial floor maintenance equipment. The new machine is available with accessories for dry cleaning, waxing, polishing, scrubbing, sanding and sweeping. An outstanding feature permits cleaning, waxing and polishing in one operation by use of a hard bar wax cartridge held in contact with a cylindrical brush or steel wool roll.



Suitable for all types of floors, the new machine is said to work equally well on wood, asphalt, cork, linoleum and concrete. The machine design permits operation flush with walls, desks and machinery. The vacuum system,

powered by a 5,000 r.p.m. fan, controls dust in all operations. Machine details include rugged cast and polished aluminum frame, one h.p. motor with reversing lever, and two-step pulley which provides drum speed of 1,400 r.p.m. for sanding and 800 r.p.m. for other operations. Illustrated bulletin 81.2B and further details about construction and operation of the new machine may be obtained from G. H. Tennant Co., 2530 North Second Street, Minneapolis 11, Minn.

Palmalene Now Available For Textile Application

The commercial availability of Palmalene, a new palm fatty acid of medium titre, has been announced by the Beacon Co., 97 Bickford Street, Boston, Mass. The manufacturer believes that Palmalene's specifications, which include a saponification number of 180-185, iodine value of 55-60 and titre of 30, make it suitable for many uses, including textile specialties. A data sheet and price schedule may be obtained from the manufacturer.

Dan River Issues Brochure On Plastics and Textiles

A brochure, *Plastics Work Miracles With Textiles*, has been published by Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., in connection with the fiber bonded exhibit at the National Plastics Exposition in New York City, April 22-27. The brochure defines the fiber bonded processes as being processes in which plastics and other bonding agents are applied to textile materials, giving greatly increased tensile strength, control of stretch, affinity for further processing with plastics, slip-proofing, unusual fastness and uniformity in dyeing.

Other topics considered in the brochure are the fiber bonded machine, with illustration, the working of the fiber bonded processes, how plastics come to the aid of micro-photography, laminates and coated fabrics and slivers. A list of textile-plastic products also is given.

American Viscose Would Acquire Sylvania Assets

At separate meetings held April 22, the directors of American Viscose Corp. and the directors of Sylvania Industrial Corp. approved the follow-

ing proposal for the acquisition by American Viscose Corp. of Sylvania Industrial Corp.'s assets and business: "The proposed transaction between Sylvania Industrial Corp. (Virginia) and American Viscose Corp. (Delaware) consists of a transfer by Sylvania to Viscose of all its property and assets, including its business and good will as a going concern, subject to liabilities as shown by the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1945, and changes in the ordinary course of business since that date, in exchange for 327,411 shares of common stock of Viscose, equivalent to three-fourths of a share of Viscose for each one share of Sylvania after the declaration by Sylvania of a five per cent stock dividend on 415,760 shares of stock presently outstanding, which it is understood may be declared prior to the effective date of the transaction."

The transaction was subject to the execution of a formal agreement containing all customary and other provisions which counsel for the respective parties may deem necessary; approval by two-thirds of the stockholders of Sylvania at a special meeting to be called for that purpose; approval by a

majority of the common stockholders of Viscose of an increase in authorized common stock sufficient to provide the shares necessary for the above transaction; approval of all steps in the transaction by counsel for Sylvania and Viscose and by Federal and state agencies having jurisdiction thereof. The transaction is to be completed within six months from the date of April 22, 1946.

Booklet Lists Werner Engineering Services

Serving the Textile Industry is the title of an interesting booklet made available recently by Werner Textile Consultants of New York City. The illustrated pamphlet describes the firm's textile engineering service, and several applications of engineering methods to textile plants are featured. If a copy is desired, address the company at 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

National Starch Products, Inc., has opened a new Southern division at 1200 South Front Street, New Orleans, La., with H. F. Stegall in charge.

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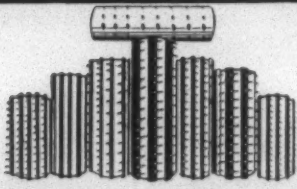
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WANTED — Position as Superintendent of Yarn Twine or Weaving Mill. Age 38; sober and dependable. Address "Dependable," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

OVERSEER OF WEAVING would like to have job with some reliable mill in Alabama or Georgia. Now employed but would like to make a change for good reason. 22 years' experience in weaving department; also experienced on dobby and all kinds of plain weaving; capable of handling weave room of large capacity. Can give best of recommendations. Sober and reliable. Age 41; married. Would consider other locations than Alabama and Georgia. Write "Reliable," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

YOUNG MAN, now employed as Overseer of Weaving, would consider making change. Thoroughly experienced on box and broad looms, using rayon, wool or cotton. Address "Weaver," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—By I. C. S. graduate cotton carding and spinning, position as Second Hand or Assistant Overseer Spinning Department. Now employed as fixer but desire change. Married; 4 children. Can furnish references. Address "Second Hand," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as general overseer of weaving—several years' experience as overseer on cotton and rayon, plain and fancy. 40 years of age, good health, sober, employed at present and can furnish good reference. Write "B. W.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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For Sale

Twin Atlas Compound Engines, each 350 horsepower, high pressure 16x48 cylinders, low pressure 32x48 cylinders, made by Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis, Ind., with condenser. Connected to 20-foot fly wheel for rope drive. If interested, inquire

Box "W-8,"
care Textile Bulletin,
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Position Wanted

YOUNG MAN (37), who was reared with and knows and understands Textile Workers, wants position as Employment or Personnel Manager with Textile Company in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Has thorough business training, plus more than five years' experience in U. S. Army as Personnel Officer, Military and Civilian (in U. S. and Europe). Best of references. Interested employers please contact CWO J. L. Fowler, Chief Mil. Pers. Br., Fort Story, Va., stating when and where interview may be arranged.

WANTED

Assistant Overseer of Carding, large coarse cotton mill.

Write "D-M,"
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WANTED

Overseer for Winding and Twisting Departments. Must be experienced on Abbott and Roto-coner. House with water works and lights furnished. Good opportunity for right man.

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Write "K. T. G.," care Textile Bulletin,
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WANTED

Second Hand in Card Room, first shift; and Second Hand in Spinning Room, second shift. Must be sober, hard worker and good handler of help. Top pay.

Write "R. R.," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Sales Representative Available

Artillery Captain, 45 months in Army, being discharged May 4, 1946, desires connection with manufacturers of products for sale to textile mills in the Carolinas. 12 years' experience prior to war as salesman and manufacturer's agent in this territory. Can furnish excellent references. Will consider almost any sort of an arrangement. May be the man you are looking for to secure your future business in this territory.

Address "Carolinas Representative,"
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Eight Merrow Class 60 UD or eight Merrow Class 60 RDB Sewing Machines. Good running condition. Immediate delivery. For further information write or call

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WANTED — Machine Designer and Draftsman for experimental automatic machines at our Research Division, located out in the country in north central Jersey. Ideal working conditions for man who really likes development design work. Write "G. J. B.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Young man, 38, sober, reliable, 12 years' practical experience foreman to superintendent, 3 years' special contact work in textile field, some sales experience, Textile School graduate, wants job as salesman or contact man for manufacturer of textile equipment or supplies. Write "R. O. Y.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

FOR BEST RESULTS

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Overseer and second hands, woolen carding.
Cotton piece dyer, \$75.
Overseer cotton carding and overseer cotton spinning, \$80 to \$90.
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Woolen loom fixer, \$60.

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Rayon dyer and finisher for South America.
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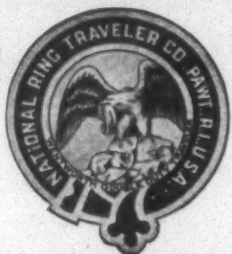
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More Mills Get Break-Even Relief

Cotton textile producers who are barred from the special hardship provisions recently put into effect, which allow at least three per cent up to six per cent return to border-line mills at primary stages of production, may now apply for relief under the regular hardship provisions assuring a break-even return, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The action is effective April 25, 1946. The special hardship provisions, announced March 14, 1946, cover only producers who process most of their output from the fiber stage. They do not apply to mills whose major business is weaving, or to converters. Coverage of the regular break-even relief provisions is therefore being extended to include mills that make or process woven cotton products; finished piece goods; bed linens; fine cotton goods; carded cotton yarns; carded gray and colored yarn cotton goods; combed cotton yarn. A number of mills have been selling under adjustable pricing, pending determination of the amount of relief available to them. The present action specifies that mills eligible for relief will be given a retroactive price increase, allowing the break-even return, dating from the day permission for adjustable pricing was granted until they obtain relief under either the regular or special provisions.

Industrial Rayon Honors War Dead

Twenty-four Industrial Rayon Corp. employees who sacrificed their lives in World War II have been honored by memorial tree plantings on the grounds of the company's Cleveland, Painesville and Covington plants. Planting of the trees were completed in Arbor Day observances at Cleveland and Painesville, following similar plantings at Covington some time ago. The trees will be dedicated on Memorial Day, when individual bronze plaques bearing the names of the war dead will be formally unveiled in the presence of the families of the deceased war heroes.

Cotton Standards Revision Is Approved

The international Universal Cotton Standards Conference has examined and approved a proposed revision and 55 sets of copies of standards for the grade of American upland cotton, for use by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the arbitration and appeals committees of some of the principal cotton associations of Europe. The present universal standards for the grade of American upland cotton were promulgated in 1935. In order to provide better yardsticks than the grade boxes now in use for measuring the grade characteristics of the cotton crop, it was decided to recommend the promulgation of revised standards. According to color measurements, however, the over-all color of each individual basic white grade box matches closely the color of the corresponding grade of the 1935 standards as and when established.

The standards will embrace the same number of grades as those now in effect except that one additional descriptive grade, strict low middling gray, will be added. Of the total of 33 grades, 13 are represented by standards boxes. In general, the revised grades represented by these boxes contain less yellowish color and correspondingly more white than the last key sets of copies of the standards. The shift of the yellow tinged grades toward white allows less deep yellow color in the five descriptive spotted grades, which

fall between the corresponding grades for white and tinged cotton. The grade of strict low middling gray will apply to certain grayish cottons such as have been found in recent crops but which have been outside the range of the present standards.

The Cotton Standards Act provides that any change in the standards shall be announced at least a year in advance of the effective date. Therefore, the revised standards when promulgated are expected to become officially effective in the summer of 1947, in advance of the 1947-48 cotton season. Meanwhile, after promulgation they may be used permissively in purchases and sales of spot cotton (not in futures contracts calling for delivery before the effective date of the revision), when definitely specified and understood by buyers and sellers.

Laboratories Council Frowns On Senate Bill

"In spite of everything that has been said to the contrary, proponents of expansion of governmental activities are off again on a subtle attack against private business," announced A. J. Nydick, counsel and executive secretary for the American Council of Commercial Laboratories, on the occasion of a council meeting recently for the purpose of organizing opposition to a portion of Senate Bill 2033, recently introduced by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming. This bill, while undertaking to correct certain marketing and economic disadvantages under which the Western wool grower at the present time is operating, concludes with provisions which set precedents that will eventually wipe out a most important segment of American business.

"If it had not been for the part which was played by the

private enterprise of independent laboratories of this country, it is very questionable whether the Federal Government could have so successfully consummated its war activities during the last world war. In times of emergency," said Mr. Nydick, "the American government is quick to call upon the enterprising spirit of the American business man to help out the nation but as soon as the crisis is over, the advocates of government domination of the nation's business press for an ever-increasing take-over by the government." Under the bill, the United States Department of Agriculture is authorized exclusively to conduct tests on raw wool.

Safety Conference Set for Sept. 12-14

The 16th annual North Carolina state-wide Industrial Safety Conference will be held Sept. 12-14 at Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem. The conference originally was scheduled for Charlotte May 30-31. However, on account of unsatisfactory hotel accommodations, it was necessary to cancel these dates. Facilities at Hotel Robert E. Lee will provide adequate meeting space, banquet service and arrangements for displaying safety equipment.

The 46th annual reunion of Lowell Textile Institute alumni will be held at the Boston (Mass.) City Club May 18, beginning at 6 o'clock. Charles H. Eames, president emeritus of the alumni, will be honored on this occasion, and Kenneth R. Fox, the new president, will be introduced to the group. Since a large attendance is expected at this first post-war reunion, reservations should be made with the secretary of the alumni association as early as possible.

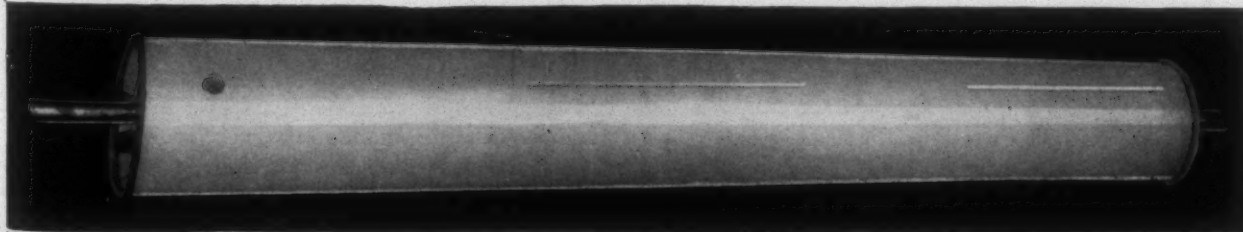
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Miss Gwin Barnwell of Gastonia, North Carolina, was selected Maid-of-Cotton for 1946. Textile Manufacturers select Burk-Schier Wet Processing Agents for dyeing and finishing yarns and fabrics made of cotton.

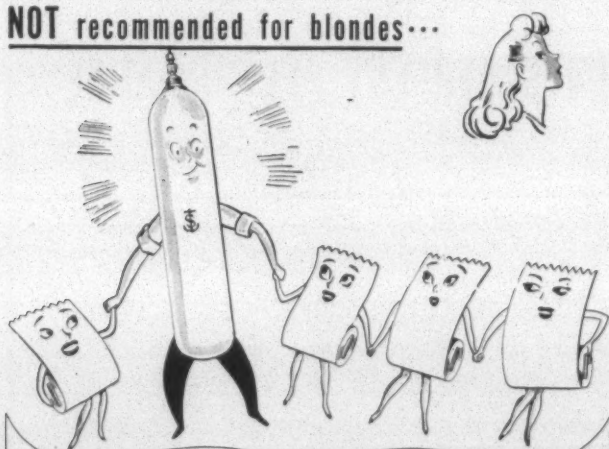


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Pre-Employment Tests

(Continued from Page 24) chairs. It should have good lighting and ventilation and should have a good atmosphere; by that I mean it should have a few pictures on the walls and other things to keep it from appearing bare. The room should be located in such a manner that the applicants will not have any interruptions during the time they are taking the tests. Some few applicants finish the test before the time limit, but a majority of them do not. In all fairness, therefore, they should not have any interruptions and you should not allow anything to take place in the room that would distract their attention while they are taking the tests.

There are three factors that will assist you greatly in the selection of employees, and they can be obtained through testing. They are: **APTITUDE**, which is defined as natural or acquired adaption, as tendency or fitness, or quickness of understanding; **DEXTERITY**, which is readiness, skill in using the hands; and **ACHIEVEMENT**, which is a noteworthy and successful action or a distinguished feat accomplished by valor, perseverance, or skill.

At Sonoco we believe that the testing program is a supplemental factor and not a deciding factor and that it is a distinct addition to our employment procedure. We use it in that manner, and we believe it is another factor which enables us to reach a just decision on each application.

Philadelphia Textile Institute's Drive Opens

A luncheon meeting inaugurating the Philadelphia Textile Institute's alumni campaign for a \$200,000 fund was held April 30 at the Manhattan Club, New York City. Other campaign meetings have been scheduled for the Philadelphia area, May 7, and for the New England area, Boston, May 21. Speakers at the New York meeting included Theodore B. Hayward, secretary and trustee of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation; Carl C. Mattmann, Jr., president of the Philadelphia Textile Institute Alumni Association, and Emil R. Pohl, executive director of the foundation.

A.S.T.M. To Occupy New Headquarters

This month the American Society for Testing Materials, which for a number of years has had offices at 260 South Broad Street in Philadelphia, will occupy its permanent headquarters building located at 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa. This building, which was purchased and remodeled through contributions made by companies and individuals active in the society's work, will provide additional space required by expansion of the organization's staff.

The technical work which the A.S.T.M. has concentrated on since 1898, development of standard specifications and tests for materials and the promotion of knowledge of properties of materials through research, has necessitated a considerable expansion of the headquarters group. For some time A.S.T.M. leaders have hoped that there would be an opportunity to obtain a permanent headquarters building, and this now has been achieved. The new building is located on Philadelphia's Parkway adjacent to the Academy of Natural Sciences and close to the Franklin Institute and the main Philadelphia Free Library. While all alterations will

not be completed until early summer, sufficient progress has been made so that the staff can vacate its old quarters and occupy the new offices.

The 49th annual meeting of the testing society, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 24-28, will feature 23 formal technical sessions as well as more than 200 meetings of A.S.T.M. technical committees. All sessions will take place at Hotel Statler. A feature will be the Seventh Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Related Equipment, at which many of the country's leading manufacturers and distributors of scientific instruments, testing machines, glassware and laboratory supplies will display a large number of wartime and post-war developments in equipment for evaluating the quality of materials.

Synthetic Textiles Stressed At Plastics Show

Synthetic textiles accentuated the first National Plastics Exposition at Grand Central Palace, New York City, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry. Nylon, saran, koroseal, fiberglass, wataseal and fiber bonded yarns, roving, slivers and fabrics were among the synthetic class. The plastic fabrics and new stainproof finishes also came in for their share of attention. Du Pont nylon was shown in new forms developed from an extensive research program. Nylon sheeting, which can be embossed to give it any grain or other finish, can also be made available in various colors. The new sheeting is expected to find general use for such purposes as wallets, brief cases, handbags and other items now normally made of leather. It is also expected to prove of special value for seat covers and paneling on trains, buses and airplanes.

Celanese Corp. of America had "Plastics in Daily Living" as the theme of its exhibit. On view were the various types of fabrics made from fortisan. Especially interesting was a table lampshade containing real flowers pressed between two plastic sheets. Saran also was offered in a wide range of items.

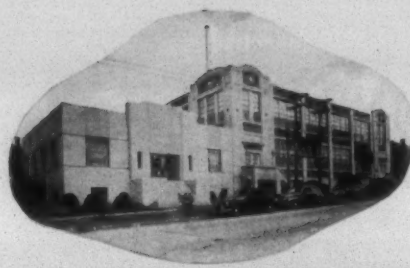
B. F. Goodrich Co. displayed koroseal in a variety of uses, including rainwear, lampshades, shower curtains, furniture covers, tablecloths, aprons and similar items.

Dan River Mills exhibited its bonding process in which plastics and other bonding agents are applied to textile materials to give increased tensile strength, control of stretch affinity for further processing with plastics, slip-proofing, unusual fastness in dyeing and other characteristics.

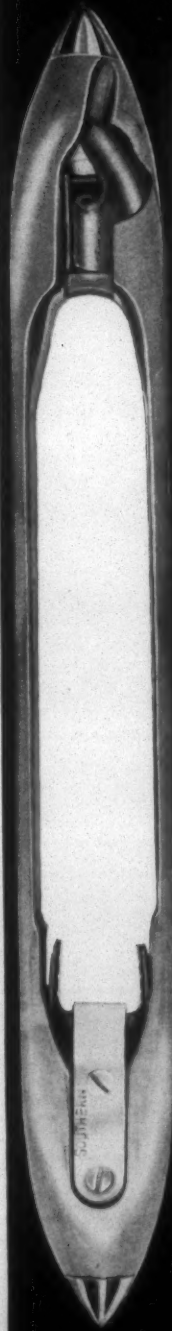
Plastic Film Corp. exhibited syntilite, its new cast plastic film, currently findings its way into shower curtains, raincoats, umbrellas and many related uses. Wataseal, produced by Harte & Co., was offered in everything from baby panties to non-allergic pillow covers.

Cotton Classing Course At N. C. State

A three-week short course in cotton classing, designed to give intensive instruction in the grading and stapling of cotton, an intimate knowledge of government standards, and a broad view of the subject of cotton quality, will be held at the North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh, June 17-July 5. The course will afford instruction in modern mill practices with respect to selection of cotton for specific uses, and will serve as a refresher course for experienced classers who seek a broader insight into the subject. Joe E. Trowbridge, chief cotton classer for the



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State of North Carolina, will be supervisor of the course. Supplementing Mr. Trowbridge's services will be members of the teaching staff of the school of textiles, who will lecture to the class and demonstrate full-scale modern textile machinery as well as laboratory equipment.

Purchasing Agents Gather At Chicago

The challenge which faces the purchasing profession and its opportunity to prove its value to management during this period of industrial reconversion and shortages will provide the theme for the 31st annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill., May 27-29.

A feature of the convention will be the Inform-A-Show, at which purchasing agents will be shown some of the new products and improvements that have come out of the war. Displays will cover a wide variety of items from office supplies to chemicals. Exhibitors include Acme Steel Co., Air Reduction Sales Co., American Crayon Co., Chicago Belting Co., Eagle Pencil Co., Gerrard Steel Strapping Co., Link-Belt Co., Oakite Products, Inc., Shell Oil Co., Signode Steel Strapping Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., the Stanley Works and Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

Cotton Research Congress Exhibits Planned

Textiles will be given greater emphasis in the exhibits of the seventh Cotton Research Congress to be held in Dallas, Tex., July 8-9. While plans for the textile displays have not been completed, particular stress will be laid upon cotton dress goods. Exhibits showing the results of recent research in the field, in industrial laboratories and on expanding present uses of cotton will be featured at the Congress. Also shown will be the new Sizz-Weeder or flame cultivator, cotton harvesting machinery of the picker and stripper type, cotton cultivating equipment, including the mechanical cotton choppers and dusting machinery to control cotton insect pests. Another display will show the use of cotton insulation in the new government building and housing program which could consume several hundred thousand bales of low grade cotton now in the carryover.

Felt With Plastic Fibers In New Hat

Something new in men's hats has been offered in "plastic-felt" hats made of a felt in which wool is combined with vinyon fibers, according to the American Viscose Corp. This is the first time, it is believed, that a felt containing plastic fibers has been developed for specific use in men's hats. Several advantages are claimed for the new hats, among which are that they are water-repellent; that they will not lose their shape, because the fibers are permanently "set" by means of a special process; that they cannot shrink, because the material of which they are made will not absorb moisture; and that they are considerably lighter in weight than other wool content hats. The vinyon used in the manufacture of the hats is supplied by American Viscose.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., will expend \$1,000,000 during this year on a machinery modernization program in its mills, located in Fieldale, Va., and in Draper, Leaksville, and Spray, N. C., according to Hughston M. McBain, president of Marshall Field, in a report at the annual meeting of the corporation recently.

Hobbs Re-elected Textile Foundation Head

Franklin W. Hobbs, former president of Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., was re-elected chairman of the Textile Foundation for the 17th time at the annual meeting of the government corporation April 17. Both the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Agriculture, ex-officio members of the foundation, were represented by Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, former director of the National Bureau of Standards, and N. Y. Winters, director of research for the Department of Agriculture. Although the Textile Foundation is in the process of liquidation, the directors were notified that the funds still remaining to the credit of the Foundation were considerably larger than had been anticipated, sufficient to finance its research projects for several years.

Dyestuffs and Weathering Topic At Meet

The Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, meeting April 20 in Columbus, Ga., heard M. T. Barnhill, vice-chairman of the section, discuss "How Different Types of Dyestuff Affect the Rate of Deterioration of Cloth Exposed to Weathering." Mr. Barnhill based his conclusions on the results of weathering exposures in Birmingham, Ala., Lindale, Ga., and Biddeford, Me. He found that naphthol-dyed fabric deteriorated more rapidly than did the undyed bleached control cloth. Fabric dyed with sulphur, light-fast direct, or diazotized and developed type dyestuffs possessed a resistance to deterioration greater than the control, he pointed out. Another of his findings was that vat-dyed fabric was about equal to,

or slightly more resistant to deterioration, than the undyed bleach control. One interesting observation was that while fading was severe in all cases, it required 450 hours in a fadeometer to equal the fading that took place on the vat dyed fabric after six weeks' exposure to weather in Birmingham.

Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Surveys Made

A study for the cotton textile research committee of the San Joaquin Valley Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries as to the advisability of inaugurating cotton manufacturing in California recently was completed by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. The report was favorable and the erection of a 15,000-spindle, 400-loom test mill was recommended. A similar study covering the state of Missouri for the Missouri State Department of Resources and Development also was undertaken. Nearing completion is a study of the possibilities of developing wool processing plants and wool and worsted manufacturing plants in Missouri.

The Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association and the eighth district council of the National Association of Purchasing Agents held a joint two-day meeting at Southern Pines, N. C., April 26-27. Dr. John R. Cunningham, president of Davidson College, was banquet speaker. David Lindsay conducted a forum discussion on textiles, while forum discussions on other industries were led by representatives of their fields.

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Cotton Goods Market

Though the gray goods market in New York's Worth Street is watching closely the current congressional battle over extension of the life of O.P.A., in most cases selling firms report an intention to continue moving out goods and selling about 30 days ahead. In only a very few cases, it is reported by trade observers, are firms going to hold up goods until the price agency fight has been settled.

However, in some instances, where mills have been following a policy of selling two and three months ahead, it is indicated, this policy might be changed to a more cautious attitude, with goods not being released beyond 30 days.

Another point of concern to the trade is the coal tie-up with cotton mills in many cases reported to be operating on very slim fuel reserves. Unless the coal strike is settled soon, it is pointed out, production is going to suffer.

A combination of several situations seemed to have combined to cause a generally cautious selling policy in the Worth Street market, according to reports. The always threatening raw cotton price picture, the shortage of starch, the possibility of a lack of coal and the current Congressional battle over the extension of the O.P.A., all of these are being given the greatest attention by sales executives and mill men, it is explained, with most houses said to be favoring a policy of releasing May goods and then marking time for the moment.

Cotton Yarns Market

As a spur to production of cotton yarn, a five per cent incentive premium has been granted to producers of combed and carded yarns, tire cords and cotton rope, twine, yarn and cord.

The incentive price on cotton yarn supplements the five per cent incentive increase recently allowed in the price of staple cotton fabrics. It is designed to assure that users of yarn have the supply of yarn they need to step up their production. Both the yarn and textile programs have as their goal a 50 per cent increase in the supply of essential work clothing, apparel items and cloth needed for basic industrial and agricultural uses.

The supply of sales yarn has been increasingly short, and its distribution has been distorted. To an increasing degree, users of yarn have been buying up spindles so they can assure themselves of adequate supplies. This leaves a diminishing supply of cotton sales yarn available to the users that have to buy their yarn on an open market. To combat this trend, the Civilian Production Administration is putting into effect a spindle freeze, requiring each mill that

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produced sales yarn in a base period to continue to produce sales yarn, and also channeling the yarn into essential uses. The five per cent incentive premium covers yarns made in compliance with the production requirements of C.P.A.

Increases in the prices of dyed combed and carded yarns, ranging from 63¼ cents for 6s ply carded to 64¾ cents for 140 ply combed, are being made as part of the general revision of cotton textile prices, the Office of Price Administration has announced. However, the action, effective April 18, 1946, limits the price increase for each producer to the same percentage of dyed yarn to total dyed and gray yarn he made in 1941. On any amount of dyed yarn a producer makes over that limit, his price becomes the April 5, 1946, ceiling for the comparable gray yarn. This stipulation will be carried out in conjunction with an order being issued by the Civilian Production Administration holding production of dyed sales yarn to the percentage to total output a producer sold in 1941.

A total of 23,815,614 cotton spinning spindles was in place in the United States on March 31, 1946, of which 21,957,254 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 21,628,796 in February, 21,629,882 in January, 21,551,960 in December, 21,605,060 in November, 21,721,792 in October, 21,911,746 in September, 22,170,180 in August and 22,231,952 in March, 1945.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,102,696,150, an average of 382 per spindle in place, compared with 8,497,233,222, an average of 357 per spindle in place for last month, and 9,955,968,062, an average of 429 per spindle for March, 1945.

Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton spindles in the United States were operated during March, 1946, at 101.7 per cent capacity. The percentage on the same activity basis, was 113.1 for February, 110.7 for January, 101.5 for December, 104.6 for November, 105 for October, 111.8 for September, 100.5 for August and 121.8 for March, 1945.

The Census Bureau has reported that cotton consumed during March, totaled 803,937 bales of lint. This compared with 746,994 bales consumed during February of this year, and 857,431 consumed during March of last year. Consumption for the eight months ending March 31, totaled 5,958,150 bales compared with 7,509,391 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Considerable more attention is being focused in the Philadelphia yarn market on the veiled warnings of a few that the tide may turn and existing sellers' market conditions expire before the turn is expected by many in the yarn industry.

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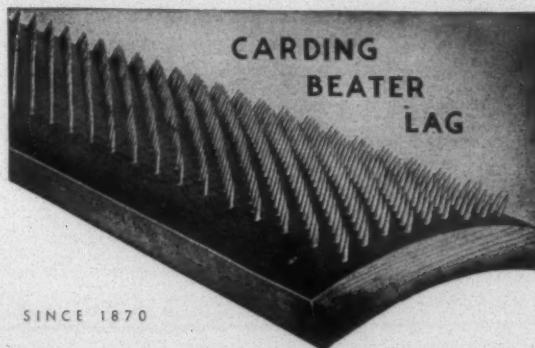
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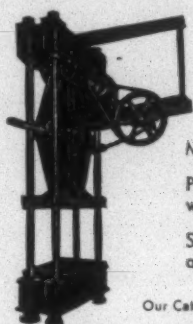
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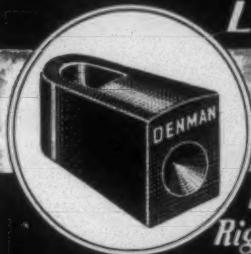
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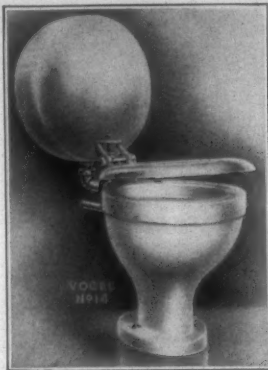


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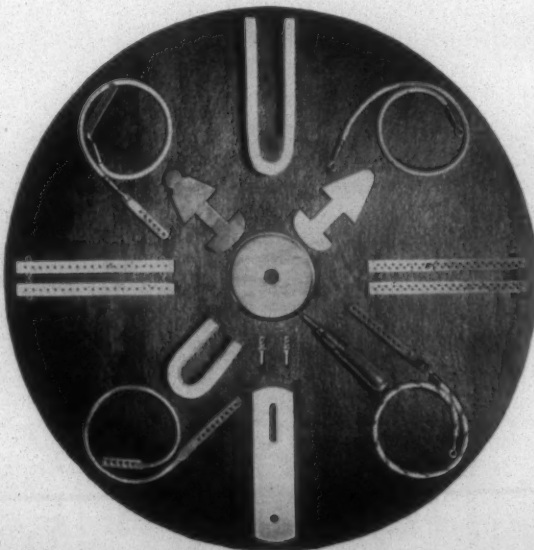
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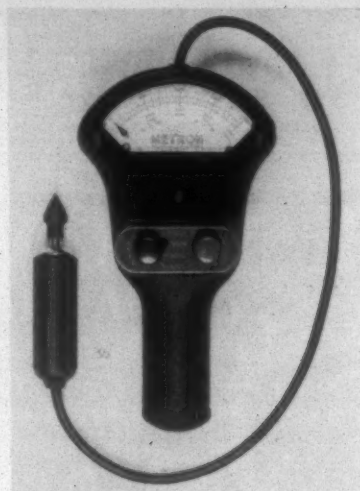
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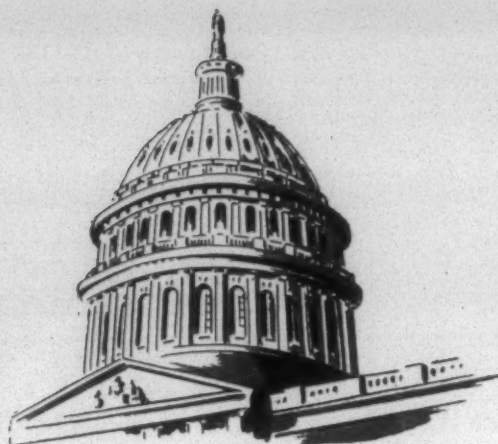
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WATCHING

WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



RESTRICTION AND CURTAILMENT OF O.P.A. ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS, even more drastic than written into extension legislation by the House, are in prospect when the bill comes up in the Senate. The upper chamber is expected to tighten the provision for automatic decontrols as production increases, slash subsidies, eliminate controls on food products and broaden the provision requiring a price ceiling to allow for costs of production plus a reasonable profit on single items and commodities. The House bill provision for restoring trade discounts will be retained. Price limits on cotton and wool probably will be swept away; only controls that will remain fairly intact are those affecting rents and products "urgently" short.

Inherent authority to control prices and maintain ceilings for "short" commodities is not lessened by the price control extension passed by the House, 355 to 42, but formulas are set up restricting administrative action to rigid procedures, and providing for "orderly transition" in decontrols. The House on nine roll calls wrote drastic amendments into the committee bill for a nine months' extension, requiring that ceilings reflect current cost and a reasonable profit, slashing subsidies by two billion dollars, and requiring that parity be included in farm product ceilings. Administration forces were taken by surprise by the strength behind the eight major floor-inserted amendments to the bill.

Farm state senators will go further than the House in writing decontrol provisions into price legislation, including a stronger provision for using parity prices in the computation of cotton and wool ceilings. So formidable is the farm state strength that all controls on farm products may be terminated on June 30. The farm state group holds it was never intended that the controls should become permanent, and that the law as now administered has become the strongest inflationary force in the country.

C.I.O. leaders are exerting pressure on O.P.A. to hold fast the ceilings on machines and tools, where it is said they are not needed. The fear is that recent strikes may lead to heavy installations of labor-saving devices and efficient machinery, with increasing production on fewer man-hours of work.

The most unique suit yet entered against O.P.A. controls has been filed by cotton interests of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana in the District of Columbia to restrain Stabilizer Bowles in enforcing the \$50-a-bale margin on cotton. The suit says growers and brokers face irreparable injury, and says Bowles lacked authority to issue the order. The court is asked to restrain enforcement and declare the order void.

The Administration's troubles with Congress are not diminishing because of the Hannegan alliance with the C.I.O. Congress is

going its own way, believing the people are irritated over shortages, price controls, wage increases, wage policies, strikes and black markets. Control has wholly passed from the President to a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans.

Scoffing at the C.I.O. Southern organizing drive as a seasonal wind, the A. F. of L. has entered the Dixie campaign with what it says is the biggest organizing campaign in the history of the labor movement, with 1,000,000 new members as a goal.

Several million dollars were donated to strikers' relief last winter; the strikes ended before the money was used and the huge sum has disappeared. Since tax deduction is claimed by the donors, the Internal Revenue Bureau is making a quiet, searching inquiry as to where the money went. There's good reason to believe that much of it went into the Southern unionizing fund, and that the Hillman-Hannegan campaign jackpot for this year benefitted, too.

As the coal negotiations stand still, C.P.A. Director Small says that scores of plants are down because of lack of fuel, and scores of others from lack of parts. Production dependent on coal will be cut by 50 per cent in May, he says, unless the strike is settled.

The unpublicized feature of the coal strike is that it is already the most costly and dangerous the country has had since V-J Day. Many key industries, utilities and railroads have less than a 30-day coal supply. Steel ingot loss in April is about 750,000 net tons. Lewis walked out of the wage conference and the Administration has been unable to budge him in his demands or induce him to return. The pinch will pass quickly from severe to critical early in May.

Congress' long war against James Caesar Petrillo bore fruit when the President signed the bill to outlaw "coercive practices" in broadcasting. The new law is aimed primarily at union feather-bedding practices, and may be substantially broadened in the next Congress to include all lines of industrial activity and employment. Broadening provisions are under discussion.

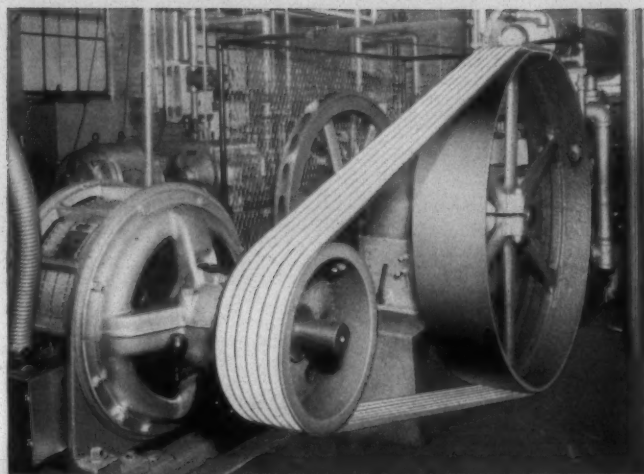
The House-approved Case Bill will be called up in the Senate very soon after the British Loan is out of the way. Amendments will be offered providing ever stiffer provisions than are in the House bill, and sponsored by Senators Ball (Minn.), Ellender (La.), Taft (Ohio), and Smith (N. J.). The Senate bill as passed is expected to be in substantial accord with the House bill.

The drive to secure more production of low-cost clothing is succeeding, says C.P.A. Director Small. Material sufficient to make 2,350,000 dozen shirts and 2,800,000 suits was allocated in the first quarter ending April 1, with the results expected shortly in larger stocks in retail stores.

Tax reduction proposals are being renewed in Congress, notwithstanding the efforts of leaders to sidetrack all revenue legislation this year. The increasingly favorable budget situation, coupled with higher revenue so far this year than was expected, are being urged in justification of new tax cuts. Most of the proposed changes are pointed at inequities and needless levies, but a general downward readjustment late in the year is in substantial prospect.

The House will insist upon retention of its provision in the extension of Selective Service that the draft age be raised to 20 years. While the Senate bill does not contain this provision, pressure from the rural areas against drafting the teen-age boys is even stronger than against continuance of drafting fathers. This provision was inserted by a runaway House over the opposition of the House leadership.

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